FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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## WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers Roundtable" program with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin; international affairs writer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; and all-union radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Good morning, esteemed listeners. Our meeting is taking place during the work of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--a congress at which, as you know, the report of the Central Committee, delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, has unfolded a very wide panorama of contemporary international life and put forward exceedingly important initiatives directed toward strengthening peace, developing detente and curbing the arms race.

### Reaction to Brezhnev Proposals

A week ago, on the eve of the congress, we were saying that the world public set very great hopes on it, in the expectation that the congress would give new impetus to the development of peaceful dialogue and to the development of peaceful relations; and today we can note with full justification that those hopes have been not only fulfilled, but exceeded. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report does, indeed, put forward an extremely broad platform for action--I stress the word "action"--directed....

[Bovin--interrupting] It's a very concrete platform.

[Levin] Yes. And this platform is directed toward solving the most acute and the most vital international problems.

[Bovin] What I was thinking of just now was this: I was comparing the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses. The peace program at the 24th congress was really a program for the emergence of detente, the program at the 25th congress was a program, if you like, for deepening and developing detente. Well, as you know, the shape of subsequent events has been such that now it's a program for saving detente, if you like. It is because the international situation is now so complicated, and the actions of various forces against detente have been intensified to such a degree, that one can label all these proposals as a program for saving detente--a program for giving detente its second wind, as it were.

[Levin] And let's make no bones about it; we can observe that this program has, by and large, evoked an extraordinarily wide and--I would say--favorable response. I think it's no exaggeration to say that a new political atmosphere has emerged in the world as a result of the bold and constructive initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. Of course this doesn't mean that international relations will change all at once. I think a metaphor we might use is that the wind from Moscow has dispersed the storm clouds and opened up the fathomless blue of the spring sky; but the weather at this time of year is especially changeable, and air currents from one place can't alter the climate of the whole globe.

[Bovin] In this complex situation, and against the background of the rather provocative statements that have recently been coming from Washington, Moscow has been able to begin speaking with a calm, businesslike, constructive voice. That's what's important.

[Levin] And I must remark that this--the very tonality of the report which Comrade Brezhnev delivered--has made a very strong impression on the whole world. I've been meeting many Western journalists these last few days, and it's this fact that they note above all, though I must say plainly that some of them are trying to put the matter in this way: Isn't this calm tone, this peace-loving nature of the position of the Soviet Union a reaction to pressure from the United States? Well, the answer to that is as clear as it could possibly be: It is not a position of weakness, but one of strength. And our confidence, our calmness, indicate that what we want is a constructive solution of the problem, and not the whipping-up of tension, whether in words, or--still more so--in practice.

[Shishlin] I think our position can be described as one that combines firmness and, at the same time, restraint. Well, as for the reactions to the concrete initiatives that have been put forward by the congress, you're right, of course, that on the whole it will be a favorable response. But it's quite obvious that, over these proposals, moving these proposals forward will certainly require very serious, persistent and far from simple efforts if the development of events is to be steered back onto a healthy channel, and a certain leveling-out of international relations achieved.

One senses this for the additional reason that, if we had some sort of thermometer by which to measure all these assessments, we'd see that there are differences in reaction in the various capitalist capitals. Whereas in Bonn, say, or Paris, I should say they are responding more vigorously to the initiatives of the Soviet Union, then....

[Bovin--interrupting] Though at times ambiguously.

[Shishlin] Yes, in Britain, by contrast, the Conservative Government is reacting with a certain amount of reserve to the Soviet proposals; while in the United States, reaction is mixed; and the Japanese Government is reacting rather coldly. So that, over all these initiatives, there's very serious and persistent work to be done to get them moving.

[Bovin] Well, in the West they have a fondness for the sensational, as you know. And what they're talking about most there at present, of course, is--as the West formulates it--the proposal for a summit meeting which Brezhnev has supposedly made to Reagan. Well, strictly speaking, there's no such proposal in the report. What it does contain is a general argument to the effect that dialogue is always useful, and that it's especially useful when conducted at summit level.

[Shishlin] Admittedly, that is, to a certain extent, an invitation to such a meeting.

[Bovin] An invitation to give thought to the question of such a meeting, I'd say. But, of course, one can't reduce the whole program that's in the report to just this one point--as our Western colleagues are inclined to do, because it contains a number of major proposals to do with strategic nuclear-missile weapons, the European nuclear weapon, confidence-building measures both in Europe and--a completely new proposal--in the Far East. There's a very interesting proposal that a commission of special scientific experts should, say, analyze the possible consequences of a nuclear war, in order to show mankind, on a wide scale, the danger of such a war. Or, say, the proposal to convene the Security Council at the level of heads of state and government.

[Shishlin] That last proposal, by the way, is being welcomed at the United Nations.

[Levin] Yes, Waldheim spoke of that.

[Bovin] Of course, all this is very interesting. I just wanted to show the spectrum, which certainly adds up to more than just any one of these proposals. And, at the same time, this constructive approach also consists of the fact that here, not one of these proposals is in the nature of an ultimatum: Do it this way, or not at all. The proposals are for talks, for discussions, for beginning a discussion.

[Shishlin] And, moreover, the proposals embody taking into account not only our own national interests and the interests of our friends and allies, but also the legitimate interests of the Western states--of the side that we are inviting to a dialogue.

[Levin] Well, now, I think it would be useful for us to go over the proposals in a little more detail. and say something first of all about the way the United States has reacted to them. Personally, the impression I get--and this is something the Western press, too, has written about fairly frankly--is that our proposals at first took the United States--by which I mean the Washington administration--by surprise. Then they said, yes, this is very interesting. But the days go by, and I get the impression that onto that preliminary yes is being piled an ever-increasing number of various buts. Considerations are being voiced which may sound like definite preliminary conditions for a summit meeting. It's a very dubious position.

[Shishlin] If, say, we take the actual summit meeting, it's perfectly apparent that the Soviet Union, too, is acting on the assumption that conditions would have to be ripe for such a meeting.

[Bovin] That it would have to be prepared.

[Shishlin] And that, simply, a very major preparation would be needed. But if we take the complex of confidence-building measures and our willingness to extend the zone of application of those measures, then this proposal directly rescues from a stalemate the idea of holding a general European conference on measures of trust and disarmament that is now being discussed in Madrid.

[Bovin] That's very important, because here, so to speak, we have gone far to meet halfway the well-known French proposals and all in all, I think as far as practicalities are concerned, conditions are now such that an agreement on such a conference is perfectly possible in my view.

[Shishlin] Though, at the same time, it can hardly be right to do as they do in the West and pass over in silence the second part of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposals, that the West must respond with the appropriate....

[Bovin--interrupting] They're trying, as it were, to imagine the possible nature of the extension of that zone to the West; whether it would be a question of part of the territory of the United States and Canada or of, say, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Well, that's precisely what talks could be about.

[Shishlin] In Madrid even.

[Levin] It's a subject that can and should be discussed.

[Shishlin] And here is another initiative put forward by Leonid Ilich--concerning strategic armaments. This is the proposal for an immediate moratorium on the stationing of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. They are saying in the West that this proposal is a piece of propaganda and that it would consolidate Soviet superiority since the West is going to station its Pershings and Tomahawks in Europe only in 1983. But this, in fact, is not so. In what people call the theater of military action in Europe, the West does have medium-range nuclear missile facilities. It's a different matter that the basing of these facilities is not of the same kind as the basing of our nuclear missile facilities.

[Bovin] An important thing is that regardless of what the West's attitude to that proposal is--and overall it appears quite a cool attitude--the proposal will prompt a resumption of the talks between us and the Americans which started last year. This is also a substantial point, and in this sphere the Europeans are beginning to show a certain initiative and are saying to the Americans, yes, these talks should be resumed.

[Levin] I think in addition we should also not forget that the Soviet Union showed a similar initiative, or rather an initiative in the same direction, 18 months ago, in 1979, in the well-known speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin.

It contained a very clear invitation to take part in talks on the problem of medium-range missiles, but the West didn't even want to talk on the subject; they were in such a hurry to pass at the December NATO Council session the decision on Euromissiles--these same Pershings and Tomahawks. Now, since on the propaganda front the West's position looked rather bad, a dual decision--as they call it--was taken: the upgrading of armaments and talks. And now we are once again raising the issue: Let's start talks.

[Shishlin] More than that, we are in fact proposing not just talks, we are proposing that there now be introduced into the European and the whole political situation not only in Europe....

[Bovin--interrupting] An element of stability.

[Shishlin] ...An element of stability, so that the stability is not shaken. No one will lose from a moratorium. A moratorium consolidates and secures the existing state of affairs and provides an opportunity to work on a far-reaching agreement on reducing, on limiting and curbing the nuclear missile arms race.

[Levin] One of the chief European parties with an interest in these talks, the Federal Republic of Germany--as can be judged by the latest statement by the FRG Government--has, I would say, a not very consistent attitude to this matter. While there is continuing talk of the dual nature of the NATO decision of December 1979, the upgrading of armaments on one hand and talks on the other, essentially, in that decision, doubt is being cast on the question of talks, and doubt is also being cast on the very idea expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles. Moreover, judging by this document, by the government statement, the West German side does not quote too exactly the proposal formulated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This puts one on one's guard, without a doubt, but it shows yet again that there are no simple paths toward solving some of the most complicated international problems. However, life insistently demands that they be solved, and the fact that the invitation to a dialogue, the proposal to give detente, as Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich has put it--and, it seems to me he has put it very aptly indeed--to give detente a second lease of life has been made at all, that it has emanated precisely from Moscow during the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress, constitutes yet another vivid and convincing confirmation of the fact that our party is unswervingly faithful to the Leninist foreign political course--a course for peaceful coexistence. Our party spares no effort to strengthen peace and one can boldly say that this course, which met with full support from the delegates at the 26th party congress--a course that meets with unanimous support of the whole Soviet people--will be steadfastly implemented.

[Shishlin] I would just like to add at this point: The foreign policy section of the report contains a whole number of other major proposals, for instance for the whole Near East situation.

After all, even As-Sadat this time has not rejected the Soviet idea offhand--the idea of holding an international conference in the interests of a just and all-embracing political settlement of the Near East conflict; or, let us say, take the Soviet Union's restrained and balanced position with regard to the conflict between Iran and Iraq, a conflict which is absolutely pointless from the viewpoint of interests of both Iranian and Iraqi peoples alike.

[Bovin] Or, let's take the Persian Gulf or Afghanistan.

[Shishlin] These are important issues. If we, let us say, take the question of the interaction between socialist states, there one will also find quite major, interesting and important proposals which are connected with the holding of a summit political meeting to discuss questions of economic cooperation. All these are proposals of a fundamental character which undoubtedly show that, as a whole, the Central Committee's foreign policy report is a direct continuation and development of the line of the 24th and 25th congresses. This is indeed a line aimed at continuing the policy of detente, at preserving and deepening this course.

## Western 'Consultations'

[Bovin] Harking back to the reaction of the West, there will now, of course, be a rather complicated period there, since the Americans will undoubtedly wish to coordinate their positions with those of the Western European countries. They speak openly about this. Generally speaking this is quite natural, within the framework of relations between NATO allies. One can in fact say that these consultations have already begun, since Francois-Poncet, French foreign minister and Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain, visited America this week. True, these visits are somewhat different in nature. It is known that of late relations between France and America have been rather complicated, having become aggravated during the period of Carter's rule and now the Americans and the French too, are generally inclined to somehow sort out these problems and to try and smooth over the differences that exist between them. It should be stated that Francois-Poncet's visit has shown, it sems to me anyway, that France is turning toward a greater desire to understand American positions and to join them, even though some differences do remain, let us say in the matter of the Near East and that is perfectly clear. All the same--and both French and American press notes this, albeit with different emphases--all the same, it seems to me, Washington has managed to synchronize to a considerable extent French and American positions.

As for Thatcher's visit, this is, quite clearly, a different kettle of fish altogether, since Britain has always stressed its special relations with America and now, with the coming of Reagan, Thatcher and the Conservatives had something big to celebrate.

So, on the eve of Madame Thatcher's American visit the British papers wrote the following: Here is THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH for instance: The prime minister wishes to rouse Reagan to initiate a new crusade against communism. In the White House Thatcher will appeal for expansion of the West's propaganda war against socialist countries.

As for THE GUARDIAN, it calls the British premier and the American President political twins. That is why, it says, mutual understanding will be reached between them quite quickly. Well, I happen to agree with these assessments and I think that generally between Thatcher and Reagan there will be a pretty close unity of views precisely on the basis of anti-Soviet policy above all, if you like, since here their positions are close.

[Shishlin] Yes, as for Francois-Poncet's visit, one of the most important questions to be examined there was perhaps the question of the attitude toward the French proposal concerning an all-European conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament.

As was known last week the Americans took the French viewpoint and expressed solidarity with the French proposals on this score in Madrid. Here, it seems, a kind of polishing of positions clearly did take place.

As for the views of the Conservatives and the British Conservative Cabinet on international politics, all that has been said here is undoubtedly correct. But I would like to draw attention also to the fact that, all the same, if one is to take a look for scrutinize public opinion polls in Britain itself, it is noticeable that the prestige, influence and authority of Thatcher's government are having an uphill struggle.

[Bovin] This is connected, above all, of course, with the domestic policy and the economic innovations which Thatcher's government attempted to introduce; incidentally, here too we have a large area of agreement between Reagan and Thatcher since what Reagan wishes to do in the field of the economy is, as a matter of fact, a repetition of what Thatcher is doing. And this suggests to me that it is not very likely that Reagan will produce anything from the point of view of his economic views.

[Shishlin] If one, of course, takes the British experience then the reverse result is achieved. The number of unemployed in Britain is approaching 3 million people and this cannot fail to worry the Conservatives and cannot fail to create a very serious, I would say, social tension, too, in the country.

[Bovin] Well, and this is linked, to some extent, precisely with a harder line being taken in foreign policy.

[Shishlin] Nevertheless the talks began with a discussion, as is borne out by dispatches from Washington, of those proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. And this again shows that whatever the views of the leaders of the United States and Britain might be....

[Bovin--interrupting] But they cannot get anywhere from this, that's clear.

[Shishlin] This very fact is very important--then these proposals have given a powerful impulse to the British opposition to come forward in defense in peace. Michael Foot, the leader of the British Labor Party, during debates in the House of Commons on the eve of Thatcher's departure for Washington, urged the head of the British Government to do as much as she could to make her contribution to detente and try to make sure that the problems which are on the agenda of international life be settled and not aggravated with more and more problems.

[Bovin] And American liberals, even though their positions are still quite shaken, have also, on the whole, begun to stir themselves. They are making various kinds of statements. Thus, all the above is at least working in favor of this.

[Shishlin] There is an expression--it is current in the Western press--which speaks about the peace offensive of the Soviet Union. I must admit that this terminology is not much to my liking because in an offensive there have to be victors and vanquished, someone wins and someone loses. Here, of course, it is the whole world that must be the winner.

[Bovin] Correct.

[Shishlin] The world as a whole must be the winner as would be Britain, France, West Germany, the United States, and Japan, and finally China if peace is genuinely reliable and firm, if there is peace for today, tomorrow and for all time to come?

## Japanese, Chinese Assessments

[Bovin] Yes, there is an interesting detail: Perhaps I have overlooked this but to date I have not come across any Japanese or Chinese assessments of our proposals on confidence-building measures in the Far East.

[Shishlin] I have seen a Japanese Government statement as regards the initiatives but this is not an official statement.

[Bovin] It was a general one.

[Shishlin] It is vague and, in general, touches more than anything on the fact that it is necessary to study the proposals, that restraint is needed, that there are great difficulties as regards the implementation of this. But as directly regards the dissemination of confidence-building measures to the Far East zone there has still not been any distinct reaction.

[Bovin] From the Japanese and Chinese....

[Shishlin--interrupting] As regards the Chinese then they, the truth must be said, were in a hurry, even before the 26th congress, to state that they had nothing to expect from this 26th congress. Indeed, they are still saying that the Soviet Union has again forced people to talk about its peace initiatives--and the whole world is discussing this--but they consider that for them right now it is preferable to turn their backs on the Soviet proposals and not to join in these peace efforts.

## Attempted Spanish Coup

[Levin] Another event took place this week which, of course--regarding its scale--cannot be compared at all with what we have just been talking about. But this is an event which, in general, attracts attention and which is of far from simply local importance. I have in mind the attempted fascist coup in Spain.

[Bovin] Yes, all this took place [words indistinct] just imagine: Voting is to take place for the second time at the session of the parliament, the Cortes, to confirm the candidature of the new premier. Suddenly, Civil Guards break into the hall headed by Lt Col Tejere Molina and say don't move, everyone lie down, and then a round of fire at the ceiling. In the commotion there some fainted, some....

[Shishlin--interrupting] Our television broadcast this scene.

[Bovin] Yes, very interesting. All the journalists were present there, the cameras were working, and this is why it was possible to indeed film all this. The whole thing then quickly took another turn. The army did not support this coup even though--and this is very interesting--it is now being written, let us say, that one gets the impression that this coup should nevertheless have been supported by the army but that at the last moment something went wrong there. The only general to do anything was General del Bosch who commands the 3d Military District in Valencia. He introduced a state of siege there but was then arrested.

[Shishlin] Yes, they rode through the town in tanks.

[Bovin] Yes, yes.

[Shishlin] Well, it is, so to speak, characteristic, now that all this has taken place and that things have somewhat returned to normal, that these warnings have nevertheless been borne out, warnings of both the communists and Spanish socialists who said: Yes, deomocracy is developing, a positive process is taking place, but nevertheless a more energetic effort must be made to eliminate what remained from Franco. And it just so happens that this coup, this attempted coup, has confirmed that these fears were fully justified. The central question in the political struggle now taking place in Spain is: What is to be done now? Apparently some sort of measures will be taken to nevertheless protect the country from such excesses.

[Levin] The French paper LE MATIN voiced a very interesting supposition: It considers that the attempted coup was possibly a test of strength and recalls in this connection that something of the kind took place in Chile in June 1973. Then, in 1973, says LE MATIN, the generals who opposed the putsch organizers included a man who today has acquired a sat reputation; this is Pinochet. And this is why, of course, Spanish democrats are now faced with a very acute question: What happened, how did it take place? I think they will sort this out in Spain. For instance, the paper EL PAIS draws attention to the ambiguity in the behavior of three more commanders of military districts in Valladolid, Zaragoza and Seveille who, in general, also looked as if, through their actions, they were ready to support the putsch organizers. To date it is still not clear who the lieutenant-colonel had in mind when he stated that a high-ranking military man would come after they had captured the Cortes and would say what and how things would be. This high-ranking military man has still not arrived and his name is still unknown. It is supposed that this is the deputy head of the General Staff, who by the way, has been removed from his post but this is only a supposition. There are mnay questions regarding this but on the other hand the Spanish events confirm yet again the general assessment of events in the world which was given also in the report of the party Central Committee, given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. And I think that Comrade Brezhnev's words, that adventurism is being manifested in a particularly naked manner in the policies of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, can also be applied with full justification to what took place in Spain this week.

[Shishlin] And what is more, precisely at a time when the process of detente develops and at a time when detente breathes normally then, as a rule, we see a deepening of democratic processes. But cold winds are always a life-giving environment for all kinds of neonazi phenomena and for extreme rightwing political adventurism.

[Levin] And so we are faced with a new development of events in the world. The 26th CPSU Congress has injected a fresh spirit into the present-day international atmosphere. Time will show how this develops. Thank you for your attention and all the best to you, esteemed comrade radio listeners.

## UNITED NATIONS RESUMES TALKS ON NAMIBIAN SITUATION

LD020922 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes: The 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly resumed today its work at the U.N. headquarters in New York. On the agenda is the question of the situation in Namibia which is unlawfully occupied by racist South Africa.

The General Assembly, in which 154 U.N. member-states are represented, resumed the debate on the Namibian problem in the situation when the apartheid regime in Pretoria and the NATO countries, led by the United States, which render, as is known, extensive military and economic support and aid to South Africa, thwarted the recent Geneva conference on Namibia. Seeking to perpetuate in all ways the occupation of that much-suffering country, continue to exploit its immense natural wealth and turn Namibia into a military-strategical stronghold for aggressive sorties against neighbouring peaceful states, the Western powers in collusion with the South African rulers rejected all constructive proposals advanced by SWAPO--the South-West African People's Organization which directs the just struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence.

The Pretoria racists and the aggressive NATO bloc thus flagrantly challenged the world community of nations which demanded the immediate withdrawal of South Africa's occupation corps from Namibia, and reaffirmed the inalienable right of its people to national self-determination and independence.

The West's continuing machinations against Namibia give cause for legitimate indignation to peoples of the African Continent. Representatives of 50 independent states of Africa, who gathered these days in Ethiopia's capital Addis Ababa to attend a session of the Organization of African Unity, resolutely denounced the racist regime of South African for the continuing occupation of Namibia and the deliberate disruption of the Geneva conference. They called on all countries and progressive organizations throughout the world to expand assistance to the Namibian patriots.

As to the Soviet Union, it fully solidarizes with the struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation. The CPSU Central Committee's report to the 26th party congress stressed that the mounting liberation struggle in Namibia vividly shows that the domination of "classical" colonialists and racists is coming to an end. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the further domination over Namibia by South African racists is gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations which advanced the task of eradicating colonialism, regarding it as one of the chief problems of world politics.

The Soviet Union believes that in the field of assisting the national liberation of peoples the United Nations has no task more urgent than to ensure true independence to the Namibian people, the sole legitimate representative of which is SWAPO, and to eradicate the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa.

## COMMENTARY ON OAU RESPONSE TO TERRORISM ISSUE

LD272333 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Baratov writes:

The reactionary circles of the West which accuse the fighters for national liberation and independence of "international terrorism" are in fact accomplices in terrorism themselves, since they are trying to preserve the system of exploitation and oppression. Such is the opinion of the participants in the session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, now in progress in Addis Ababa.

The session's reaction to the propaganda campaign launched by Washington demonstrates that independent Africa was quick in seeing through the hypocritical manoeuvre of the U.S. administration.

Speaking at the session, Fiseha Desta, deputy general secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, said that imperialists, colonialists and their allies accused the national liberation movement, peaceful countries and organizations of "international terrorism". The goal was to impede the overall process of the liberation struggle, and destroy the progressive movement.

Africa has long ago won the right to be called the struggling continent. Now it continues the struggle for eliminating the last vestiges of racism and colonialism in Africa. In this connection Washington's attempt to put a sign of equation between the patriots, fighting for complete liberation of the African Continent, and terrorists and bandits can only be interpreted as a manifestation of political cynicism.

This is an outrage upon the memory of the thousands of patriots of southern Africa who fell in the struggle against racists and colonialists, an outrage upon the just cause of the African people of South Africa and Namibia who are continuing their struggle.

The achievements of the national liberation movements, the independent stand of many African countries serve as a source of Washington's irritation. Washington sides with the bandits from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] splitting grouping and Pretoria racists who terrorise Africans in South Africa and Nambia, stage aggressive sallies against Mozambique, Angola and other neighbouring states.

It is not accidental that the Pretoria authorities have actively joined in the campaign against "international terrorism" started by Washington. The community of views of U.S. imperialists and South African racists can also be traced in the common lexicon they are using: It is a custom in Pretoria, too, to call the African patriots "terrorists".

This propaganda campaign has been prompted by the desire of the imperialist forces to justify their attempts to suppress the national liberation movements, to bring pressure to bear on sovereign states, to ensure continued uncontrolled plunder of the wealth of the African Continent.

## REPORTAGE ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN EL SALVADOR

### Haig on Cuba

LD012136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig in a talk with journalists has again repeated the worn-out myth about Cuba's and other socialist countries' interference in the affairs of the Western hemisphere.

Moreover, he cited, the clearly fabricated CIA proof about alleged deliveries of arms to the rebels in El Salvador. In connection with this Haig made undisguised threats against socialist Cuba, having stated that the United States has many means at its disposal to implement its warnings.

### Navy Advisers

LD012110 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 1 Mar, TASS--The U.S. State Department has officially reaffirmed that a group of officers of the U.S. Navy has left for El Salvador. They will serve the junta's naval ships, which are used in punitive operations against the patriots. In the near future it is planned to send to that country several more groups of military advisers. They will train soldiers of the Salvadoran regime in tactics of operations in "field conditions." More than a thousand American military advisers are already now staying in El Salvador. Jointly with the junta units they are taking part in fighting against the patriots, in genocide against the Salvadoran people.

According to the U.S. N.B.C. television company, the Washington administration has decided to appropriate 30 million dollars for military aid to the El Salvador junta.

### More Military Aid

LD251716 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Feb, TASS--The newspaper Washington POST reports that the Pentagon has sent for a White House approval another plan of additional military aid to the Salvadoran junta. It is envisaged to send to El Salvador large consignments of weapons and ammunition, including combat helicopters and patrol boats for a total sum of 25-30 million dollars.

The newspaper Washington STAR writes that there is also a plan of sending to El Salvador a big group of military "experts" who will teach the junta's soldiers methods of warfare in "field conditions". There are about a thousand American military instructors in El Salvador who take part in punitive operations together with the junta's troops against the patriots.

### Comment on White Remarks

LD271516 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Robert White, has told a congressional hearing that the American Government does not need increased American military aid to the junta. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriev.

Far from being a sympathizer with the cause of patriotic forces, Mr White has nevertheless been shocked by the atrocities of the junta's troops. He said the Salvadoran military had been responsible for the deaths of thousands of young people.

To be more precise, in less than a year the junta killed some 11,000 people, women, children and old people included. Robert White's testimony to the House of Representative Appropriations Subcommittee followed the publication on Monday of a white paper on alleged Soviet and Cuban interference in El Salvador. At the hearing some Democrats expressed alarm at the Reagan administration's policy. They drew parallels with early American involvement in Vietnam.

The Vietnam War began after the U.S. Congress accused Vietnam of attacking U.S. Naval vessels in the Gulf of Tonkin. The Tonkin resolution, based on an invention as it turned out later, was used by Washington as a justification for the sending of U.S. advisers to South Vietnam and later on thousands of regular troops. A similar thing is happening in El Salvador. Fabrications about Soviet and Cuban involvement serve as a pretext for a sharp increase of military assistance to the junta and the sending of scores of U.S. advisers who direct punitive operations.

There are other striking similarities. In Vietnam the United States decried [as heard] freedom and democracy while pouring napalm, bombing and gassing civilians. Today the American administration decries international terrorism while fostering terror and genocide in Central America. When hundreds of Salvadorans were being massacred near the Honduran border U.S.-made helicopters, delivered to the junta, overflew the site of the slaughter directing the fire. And, in the White House, they were working on their white paper on foreign interference in El Salvador.

## U.S. CONDUCTING 'VICIOUS' ANTI-NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN

LD271000 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 27 Feb (TASS)--Reactionary circles in the USA are conducting a vicious anti-Nicaraguan campaign. Following the freezing of credits for wheat supplies to Nicaragua it is demanded on the Capitol Hill that Washington should toughen its policy of "arms-twisting" vis-a-vis that Central American country. Thus Senator J. Helms, repeating slanderous inventions about Nicaragua's "involvemment in international terrorism", demanded an economic blockade of that country.

The senator's statements testify once more to Washington's striving to make Nicaragua, by using blackmail and threats to strangle it with hunger, change its independent foreign policy, to destabilise by any means the situation in that country and to thwart the process of progressive social and economic reforms there.

## REAGAN, THATCHER SUPPORT 'CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE'

LD271631 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] A DPA correspondent's report from Washington says that British Prime Minister Thatcher, who is on an official visit there, had a meeting with U.S. President Reagan. International problems were the focus of their talks. The primary aim of the talks is to harmonize the policies of the two countries with regard to the socialist states.

Concerning the proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev about concrete measures which would serve the normalization of relations between the countries of East and West, primarily on the European Continent, Thatcher and Reagan supported a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union. However, they went on to confirm their adherence to the NATO decision of December 1979 which, as is known, envisages the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Both leaders spoke of modernizing and, in effect, increasing NATO's military arsenal under the pretext of increasing its defense strength.

The desire they expressed to implement the NATO decision will only complicate relations between the states of the West and the East.

As Comrade Brezhnev said in his report, the deployment on the territory of the FRG, Italy, Britain, the Netherlands or Belgium of new U.S. missiles targeted against the Soviet Union and its allies cannot but reflect on our relations with these countries, not to mention the damage which will be done to their own security.

## More on Talks

LD272102 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 27 Feb (TASS)--Negotiations have been held at the White House between President Ronald Reagan and the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, now on an official visit to the United States.

As was stated by a White House spokesman, discussed in the course of the negotiations were East-West relations, a number of regional problems. Speaking after the negotiations, Ronald Reagan emphasised "the community of views" of the leaders of the two countries, who, as he said, are fully determined to protect the West's fundamental interests in the whole world, including Europe, the Persian Gulf, south west Asia and Central America.

The head of the Washington administration qualified partnership within the framework of NATO as an important component part of these efforts. The sides, he said, reaffirmed the support for the decision, adopted in December 1979, on modernization of the NATO tactical nuclear forces. The President made emphasis on preservation by the West of its might.

As was predicted by political news analysts, the British prime minister, who follows in the wake of the American policy, fully backed Washington's hegemonistic claims and militaristic calls. Speaking at a press conference, Margaret Thatcher proposed that the United States, Britain and France should set up permanent naval forces under the pretext of ensuring security of the Persian Gulf area, which, as is known, nobody threatens, but imperialist forces. Thereby, the British premier, in actual fact, declared for expansion of the functions of the NATO military bloc.

Speaking of "solidarity" between the United States and Britain, Margaret Thatcher has said that U.S. problems will be British problems. American political news analysts note in this connection that among these problems is primarily the crisis status of the economies of the two countries, hit by inflation and recession. The pace of inflation growth in 1980 is known to have amounted in Britain to 17 percent, and in the United States, to 12.4.

The Conservative government, which has been staying in power in Britain for about two years, having succeeded in militarization of the country, suffered a full fiasco in the sphere of solution of acute economic and social problems. The American press is sceptical about chances that the new economic program of the U.S. Republican administration will enable solution of similar problems.

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives James Jones writes sarcastically in the newspaper Washington POST that for Ronald Reagan it would have been much more useful to go to Britain himself, than to play host to Thatcher. There he would have seen his future. The author points to the amazing similarity between "Thatcherism" and Reagan's proposals in the sphere of economy. The British prime minister's visit to the United States, writes Washington POST columnist David Broder, is a reminder to the President and the whole country that good intentions do not always bring the expected results. The prime minister is besieged with serious problems now that unemployment and inflation are growing, the article stresses.

## IZVESTIYA ON WEST EUROPE OPPOSITION TO LINKAGE

LD281101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Ya. Lunin article: "Bluff or Constructive Dialogue?"]

[Excerpt] The Carter administration is now a thing of the past. It must be stated, however, that the supporters of a "tough line" in the present administration are assimilating the former White House boss' ideological baggage not without some success. The point of departure, a kind of common denominator of the views cultivated by them, is the thesis that "one of the main strategic goals" of the Soviet Union in the eighties is the "political separation of NATO (read: Western) Europe from the United States."

According to their way of thinking, as the means of implementing this "insidious design" Moscow has chosen its own bilateral ties with the United States' Western European NATO partners. According to a statement by the President's National Security Adviser R. Allen, these ties "are capable in the coming decade of giving the Soviet Union an instrument for splitting the ranks of the United States' European allies, after first and foremost alienating them from the United States." A practical conclusion ensures from this, too: Relations between the USSR and the West European states must be undermined by "expounding our (U.S.) view of Soviet strategy frankly to the Germans (FRG) and the French"--P. Nitze, one of the leaders of the ultraconservative committee on the present danger, thus expressed himself unambiguously. In simple terms this means intimidating all and sundry with the notorious "Soviet military threat."

What is Washington proposing to West Europe in exchange? Strengthening bilateral ties with America, of course--it goes without saying that it is more convenient to twist one's "partner's arm in private. But the main point is that the United States is calling for West Europe to deal with the Soviet Union only on the basis of the "linkage" concept, whether this concerns bilateral relations or talks within the framework of the Helsinki Final Act.

As we can see, a quite complete U.S. strategy on European policy questions is taking shape. It is aimed at dismantling what has been achieved on the difficult path of detente and at organizing economic and ideological pressure on the socialist countries. However, by no means everyone on both sides of the Atlantic shares such views. Extremely authoritative in the given instance is the judgment of those who quite recently became convinced from their own experience that the concept of "linkage," "pressure" and "punishment" have no prospects. Thus former Secretary of State Vance spoke very sharply against "putting one's hopes on military might or on bluff and blackmail while ignoring the political, economic and trade aspects of our relations with the Soviet Union.

The experiments with "linking" questions of trade and economic cooperation with the USSR with political problems are arousing growing dissatisfaction among a considerable section of U.S. business circles, too, evidently expressing their viewpoint, the Boston GLOBE calls on the U.S. leadership to "learn the following lesson: There is little sense in punishing the Soviet Union in such a way as will ultimately punish us more severely." Representatives of Western Europe's business world express themselves even more categorically.

Addressing American readers in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, which is influential in the United States, Fiat President G. Agnelli stresses that "essentially, Mr Kissinger's 'linkage' theory has never worked" since "it is practically impossible to influence the Soviet Union's conduct by reducing its trade with the West." Such a reduction will cost West Europe far more dearly, the Italian industrialist warns. And this is indeed so.

"East-West" trade provides employment directly for about 300,000 West European workers and many times more than this via subcontractors.

This fact is now acquiring extremely great significance: According to authoritative forecasts unemployment in the Western countries will exceed 25 million in 1981. It is not surprising, therefore, that the delegations of a large number of West European states at the Madrid meeting are showing great interest in holding a constructive dialogue on problems of all-European trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

For the time being it is too early to talk of the distinct outlines of the R. Reagan administration's policy in Europe. One would think, however, that the experience of recent years would suggest at least one obvious conclusion to Washington: Whether it is sympathetic or not, the European dialogue on detente, which has proven its vitality and significance, will remain a political reality of our continent. U.S. foreign policy will have to reckon with this reality.

## TOWER REPORTS ON W. EUROPE TOUR, NEUTRON WEAPONS

LD281946 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0851 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 28 Feb (TASS)--The attempts of the U.S. administration to deploy neutron weapons on the territory of a number of West European countries are being condemned and rebuffed in West Europe. J. Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, made this admission when he returned from a trip to West Europe.

The Senator reported his impressions to President Reagan following his trip which was undertaken to sound out the attitude of West Europeans to the Pentagon's plans. He expressed the apprehension that further pressure on West European governments on the question of deploying neutron weapons there could be reflected unfavorably in the American administration's relations with these countries.

## U.S. SUPPORT OF S. KOREA'S CHON TU-HWAN SCORED

LD012100 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 1 Mar (TASS)--The White House announced that a high-ranking delegation of U.S. officials left Washington for South Korea to attend a farcical ceremony under preparation now to inaugurate the South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan as president. The delegation is being led by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Charles Percy.

Democratic circles regard the delegation's visit as new evidence of the hypocritical and false nature of the new administration's campaign to fight "international terrorism." Chon Tu-hwan, who is preparing his own coronation, is a symbol of terrorism. Last year he staged a CIA-backed palace revolution in South Korea and used forces under the joint American-South Korean command to drown in blood a popular uprising in Kwangju. It was personally the commander of American troops in South Korea who authorized the suppression of the revolt.

Not long ago Chon Tu-hwan was received with honour in Washington for his services to American imperialism. He was the first U.S. military ally to meet the new U.S. President. The lavish U.S. military aid to Chon and his present inauguration as president show that official Washington is determined to carry on with all-round assistance to the butcher of the South Korean people.

## PRC REPEATS U.S. 'INVENTIONS' ON EL SALVADOR

LD281758 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 28 Feb 81

["Beijing: In League With Imperialists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

One can definitely say that it is increasingly difficult with every passing day to tell the statements which are made in Zhungnanhai (the residence of the Beijing leadership) from those made in Washington's White House. This fully applies also to the pronouncements of the leaders of China and the United States on the events in El Salvador.

A graphic example of this has been provided by yesterday's speech in Beijing by Huang Hua, the PRC's minister of foreign affairs. Pronouncing literally in unison with the leaders of imperialist circles, he asserted that the Soviet Union allegedly "penetrates areas of Central America and engages in subversive activities there".

Beijing newspapers and first of all RENMIN RIBAO nearly every day "inform" or, to be more exact, repeat Washington's inventions about alleged deliveries of arms to El Salvador by the Soviet Union, Cuba, Vietnam, and other socialist countries.

Distorting the true character of events in El Salvador and imputing to the socialist states an interference in Salvadoran affairs, Beijing propaganda at the same time fully passes over in silence the real nature and causes of the events in that country.

Meanwhile even such a newspaper, which is far from sympathizing with the progressive forces in El Salvador, as the London TIMES wrote that the truth about the situation in that Latin American country is that it has been suffering from repressions on the part of the military for almost 50 years. The New York TIMES, for its part, admitted that the causes which have led to the revolution in El Salvador are in the conditions of life of that country's people, and in the poverty and rightlessness of its population.

The identity of the Beijing leaders' and the Western imperialist circles' positions strikes the eye to such an extent that even the bourgeois press cannot fail to take note of the fact. Thus, the French LE MONDE, commenting on the pronouncements of RENMIN RIBAO, is stating not without surprise that China has unequivocally taken a stand in Washington's favour in connection with El Salvador.

However, the French newspaper goes on, such a stand of Beijing is no wonder, since the precedent--the coup in Chile--has already shown that in the approach to the estimate of events in various parts of South America, China is guided by its anti-Soviet aspirations rather than an analysis of economic and social problems in the countries of the continent.

Thus, at the times which are difficult for the Salvadorian patriots, when the democratic, progressive public of Latin American countries and the whole world are wrathfully condemning the United States' interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador and Washington's support for the military junta which practises genoicide with regard to the Salvadorian people, the Beijing leaders and Chinese propaganda justify Washington's policy and the actions of the junta of killers and calumniate the Salvadoran patriots.

It should also be noted that taking fully the pro-American, pro-imperialist positions, the successors of Mao at the same time hypocritically keep posing as "revolutionaries...." [TASS ellipses]

## AFGHANISTAN'S KESHTMAND COMMENTS ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD252340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Our correspondent Viktor Bazilevich reports from Kabul: The 26th CPSU Congress is at the center of attention of Afghan political and public figures. This is what I was told by Soltan 'Ali Keshtman, member of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau:

[Begin recording, in vernacular fading into Russian translation] The Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always been on the side of those who are struggling for peace and liberty, for national independence and progress. The Afghan people are grateful to the Soviet Union, which in a complex and difficult period of our history extended the hand of friendship and helped to defend the young April revolution from the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction. The enemies of Afghanistan have unleashed a real undeclared war against the working people of our revolutionary republic. Despite this, the Afghan working people, under the leadership of the PDPA and the revolutionary government, are strengthening people's power, are building a new life in Afghanistan. We shall not allow anyone to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. The help of the Soviet Union is a reliable guarantee of freedom and independence for the DRA. In conclusion, says 'Ali Keshtmand, I want to pass on to the CPSU and to the Soviet people sincere wishes for new successes in fulfilling the peace program in implementing the majestic program of economic and social development. [end recording]

## AFGHANS MARK FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD281856 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 28 Feb, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports: The Afghan people is observing today the 60th anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty. Mass rallies on the occasion of this red-letter day in the life of the peoples of the two countries have been held at enterprises, educational establishments and state institutions. Representatives of various strata of the Afghan society regard the treaty as the first truly equitable document on Afghanistan's relations with any country, which laid down the foundations of friendship and goodneighbourliness, peace and disinterested mutually beneficial cooperation between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

The young Soviet republic was the first to recognise 60 years ago Afghanistan's independence gained in the struggle against British colonialism. V.I. Lenin characterised the Moscow treaty as an extremely important one which paved the way for establishing equitable goodneighbour relations between the two countries.

The fruits of bilateral cooperation are fully felt today. These are thousands of kilometers of roads, industrial and agricultural progjects, hydroelectric and thermal power plants, educational establishments. All this symbolises the inviolable friendship between the peoples of the two independent states enjoying equal rights. More than 130 projects of great importance for the country's economic development have been built or are being built in Afghanistan with Soviet technical and economic assistance. More than 70,000 Afghan workers have become skilled specialists with the help of their Soviet friends.

"The enemies of the April revolution are using all possible methods and means to halt the process of revolutionary development in our country and sow discord in the relations of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. Their efforts, however, are suffering a failure. Afghan-Soviet friendship is inviolable," Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Afghanistan-USSR Friendship Society, said in a talk with the TASS correspondent. "Each citizen of our country feels the fruits of this friendship. He knows that Soviet people have always rendered and are rendering selfless aid to Afghanistan in order to ensure happiness and prosperity to the working people of our country."

## JARUZELSKI THANKS BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV FOR MESSAGE

LD271624 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] The head of government of People's Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski, has expressed thanks to the Soviet leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov, for their congratulations on his assumption of the office of premier.

The message reads: Guided by the vital interests of the Polish people, the Government of the Polish People's Republic will guard with all its power the unchanging values of the Polish-Soviet alliance and implement systematic activity aimed at the further development of relations of fraternal friendship and of our advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union.

We shall continue to effectively contribute to the unity of the community of socialist states, to the consolidation of the political and defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact, whose faithful and infallible member socialist Poland is and will be. In this activity, in which the guiding force is the Polish United Workers Party, the Government of the Polish People's Republic will always and everywhere act on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist solidarity.

I am taking the opportunity to convey to you, esteemed comrades, the most cordial wishes for future success in your responsible activity on behalf of the well-being of the Soviet people and state, the cause of socialism and peace.

## POLISH WRITER LAUDS SOVIET ARMY ROLE AS LIBERATOR

LD020901 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 4

[Polish publicist Zdislaw Romanowski article: "The Army Which Brought Freedom"]

[Text] In the minds of millions of people of our world the Soviet Army is identified with the undefeated force which brought peace and liberation to many peoples. It is precisely to it that the young Soviet republic is indebted for its victory at the time of the Civil War and enemy intervention, and it was it alone which was capable of dealing a crushing defeat on the fascist war machine. The memories of many countries' peoples of the happiness of the first day of freedom after the exhausting years of fascist slavery are bound up with its name, and people think of it even today in the difficult moments of the complex international situation of the eighties which we have just entered. And it embodies the hope of all progressive mankind for peace and progress.

The Soviet Army--and the people who know this best are those who are striving in impotent rage to reverse the wheel of history and are dreaming of a return to those times in international politics when it was possible to use the imperialist method of blackmail subversion with impunity--possesses everything necessary to paralyze any plans of that kind in relation to the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. The might of the Soviet Army is not only measured by its ideological tempering, patriotism, internationalism, the latest technical equipment and high combat readiness and the skill of its soldiers. The Soviet Army has the most tremendous moral prestige. Its servicemen possess human and professional qualities which no army in the world in the service of imperialism has ever had nor can ever acquire, even for vast sums of money.

The army which brought freedom to the peoples; how full of meaning these words are! Almost immediately after the end of the war with fascism the Polish Defense Ministry publishing house appealed to the Polish people to keep for future generations and history documents and souvenirs connected with the period of struggle for the liberation of Poland. Almost the whole country responded to this appeal. Everyone wrote: old people grown wise with the years, children, ordinary workers and peasants and honored scientists and artists. And all the souvenirs--this can be felt especially now on reading them after many years--reflect radiant and sincere joy at meeting with the soldiers of freedom--the representatives of the Soviet Army.

Kotowice miner Jerzy Stoklas wrote: "Before the war the Kleofas mine was closed for 6 years. An American concern kept its hands on it simply so that other mine owners could not export Silesian coal to European markets. And all this time the people of our mine were without work and going hungry, and in order to get something to eat they hired themselves out to dig ditches.... Then the terrible time of Hitler's occupation began. It was hell. We could not wait for it to end. But we knew that the Soviet Army was coming and that therefore liberation would soon come. We knew how difficult it is to achieve victory but we believed in it, although we did not think it would come so suddenly. Many of us thought we would have to suffer for several more hard months. And suddenly tanks and tank men in quilted jackets...oh joy, joy!...

Maria Zulinska, an elderly woman from Krakow, recalled the unforgettable first day of freedom like this: "At midday exactly the first subunit of the Soviet Army entered Krakow from Bronowic, commanded by a smiling young well-built officer. He greeted us in friendly fashion: 'Greetings, brothers! It has been a terrible rush but we seem to have gotten here in time to save you and Krakow....'

"Yes, Krakow was saved in the full meaning of the word. The Mariacka Towers and the Sukiennice Walls were untouched and the architectural monuments of the old city--the famous Wawel--of permanent historic value remained intact.... Poland knows how to appreciate from the heart and always retain warm memories of its friends, those who have saved and protected the Poles' national pride and love from destruction."

For the Polish people the Soviet Army is a liberating army, the uncrushable force which brought destruction to the Hitlerite barbarians and which in the postwar period has been standing firmly on guard over peace and guaranteeing the possibility of peaceful creative labor for all socialist countries.

In many Polish cities and villages liberated by servicemen of the Soviet and Polish armies monuments have been erected in honor of the hero-liberators. The Poles take good care of the graves of Soviet servicemen, remembering that 600,000 Soviet soldiers gave their lives in the struggle for a free Poland. Every year our people solemnly celebrate the memorial dates of the liberation of Polish cities during the Soviet Army's victorious offensive: the offensive of summer 1944 which contributed to the uprising on part of our country's territory and the emergence of People's Poland and the offensive beginning in January 1945 which reached the Odra and Nysa Luzycaka, and the offensive which put an end to the war in Europe when the Soviet Army took Berlin by storm. We are proud of the fact that, beginning with the battle near Lenino, subunits of the Polish Army fought side by side with their Soviet comrades in arms against the common enemy.

The Soviet Army is the decisive force of the Warsaw Pact, which through its defense might guarantees security and peaceful creative activity for the peoples of the USSR and the other fraternal countries. The entire course of modern history is evidence that the Warsaw Pact is the reliable defender of the gains of socialism and at the same time is the decisive factor in stabilization on the European Continent.

The Soviet Army--symbol of invincibility, of service of the cause of good, of hope of a peaceful life for millions of people of our world--today stands guard together with its allies over the socialist community countries' borders.

## WARSAW STEELWORKER WRITES LETTER TO PRAVDA

LD271725 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 81 p 5

[Letter from Zygmunt Gajewski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and open-hearth furnace team leader of the Warszawa metallurgical combine: "Letter From Warsaw"]

[Text] Every morning thousands of people pass through the gates of the Warszawa high-grade steels plant. And I have been one of them for more than 20 years now. I have been working in the open-hearth furnace shop since the day it was commissioned. I have belonged to the party for 36 years. I took part in the assertion of the people's power on my Polish land. I was molded as a worker and a communist under conditions of socialist building.

In recent years my country has encountered serious difficulties in its development, caused primarily by mistakes in the policy of the former PZPR leadership and the government. The party has outlined ways out of the crisis. The Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which analyzed the prevailing situation and defined the party organizations' tasks in this difficult period, took place recently. The Polish communists reaffirmed that Poland was, is and will remain socialist. We know that there is only one force in the country which can lift it out of its difficulties--and that is the PZPR. And it will do this by reinforcing its ranks and heightening their combat spirit and zeal.

In our work we have always received the friendly support of our brothers in class, conviction and struggle--the states which now comprise the great socialist community. We rely on the fraternal alliance with the USSR. The land of the soviets helped us to liquidate the terrible consequences of the past war. With the help of the USSR we have constructed thousands of enterprises and created new sectors. The relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance linking us with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries are giving us strength and confidence in overcoming our difficulties.

## POLISH VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES MEET BARCIKOWSKI

LD011930 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Mar, TASS--A meeting of secretaries of voivodship committees of the Polish United Workers' Party on topical issues of party work was held at the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party with Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politbureau of the party Central Committee, secretary of the party Central Committee, in chair.

The meeting discussed the tasks of party bodies and organisations in the light of the decisions of the eighth plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the current discussions before the ninth party congress. The necessity was stressed of stepping up ideological-political and organizational activity directed at popularising views and stands to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party ranks as well as the necessity to oppose resolutely politically alien trends and positions directed against the leading role of the party in the socialist society.

Much attention has been devoted to problems of party work with young people, perfection of the style and methods of activity of the party mechanism, questions pertaining to deepening democracy and coverage of life in the party, improvement of information.

It was pointed out at the meeting that an important objective of party bodies and organisations is the implementation in full of the proposals and (?wishes) suggested in the course of the pre-congress discussions and active preparations for the ninth party congress.

## POLISH PAPER CITED ON FRG 'REVANCHIST NOTIONS'

LD271620 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb, TASS--Poland, its history and culture have been for many years the objects for attacks by aggressive centers of imperialism, writes the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today. Showing a special zeal are the revenge-seekers from the FRG. The anticommunist centers of the West are trying to use the socio-economic tensions in the Polish People's Republic for implementing their own designs which have nothing in common with the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

This aim is served by the broadly publicised, in the FRG, television serial "The Flight and the Exile" conceived and financed by revanchist circles in their struggle for a return of "German lands in the East," the newspaper says. This is a mockery of the historical truth and a slander of the Polish people.

To carry out their subversive designs, the article says, the West German revenge-seekers are also using school textbooks and geographical maps. What is at issue is such revanchist notions as the "German eastern lands," "the Oder-Neisse line" which create in the minds of West German youth the false notion concerning the inviolability of frontiers. The treaty between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG of 1970 is defined in the textbook as "an agreement on the non-use of force."

One could cite many other examples of the anti-Polish campaign unleashed in the FRG for "rehabilitating" the aggressive forces of German imperialism and fascism. Such activities, the newspaper points, contribute to a revival of fascism and represent an attempt to whitewash the crimes of the Hitlerites.

The Polish people cannot contemplate indifferently the schemes of the revanchist circles in the West, bearing in mind that Poland was the first victim of Hitler's bid to conquer the whole world. This must be borne in mind also by all the participants in the former anti-Hitler coalition, by all the progressive forces fighting for peace and international cooperation, newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses.

## SED'S MITTAG COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL TIES

LD271051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee: "Fraternal Alliance"]

[Text] East Berlin--All the GDR's working people are tremendously interested to hear of the remarkable victories of the Soviet people, who are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting way. We are profoundly convinced that this congress will be a remarkable event in the life of the Soviet people and of all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces. It will be a source of new successes and a powerful impetus to the peoples' successful struggle in the strengthening of peace and in social renewal.

In past decades the CPSU and the SED have performed tremendous work as a result of which our countries' peoples have become allies, comrades in arms and friends. The combat alliance between the SED and the CPSU and the indestructible friendship between the GDR and the USSR are of decisive significance both for our republic's domestic development and for their foreign policy, and they open broad vistas before our peoples.

The regular meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, are of tremendous significance for strengthening our friendship and fraternity. Their meeting in the Crimea last August gave important new impetus to the further development of comprehensive, friendly cooperation between our parties and states. On all questions of socialist and communist building, the CPSU and the SED proceed from Marxism-Leninism's internationalist teaching.

We can say with full justification that in the period of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress, relations between our parties and states have been stepped up and deepened even further. With great joy we welcomed a CPSU delegation led by Comrade V.I. Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee secretary, to the GDR in mid-January. During the delegation's friendly conversation with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stress was laid on the great importance of the further comprehensive strengthening and deepening of close relations between the CPSU and the SED.

Our alliance with the CPSU is a militant, fraternal alliance. We will always be true to it, and no hostile intrigues will be able to alter our principled attitude to Lenin's party. We have acted thus in the past, we are acting thus now and will continue to do so in the future. Strengthening the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR serves the cause of our countries' ideological, political, economic, social and cultural development. The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, concluded between the GDR and USSR in 1975 was a significant milestone in strengthening fraternal bonds.

Our party attaches fundamental significance to studying the CPSU's experience and to our joint activity in solving theoretical and practical tasks of socialist and communist building. At each stage of socialist development we proceed from the fact that learning from the Soviet Union means learning to win.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," which has been discussed by the entire Soviet people, is a document of great theoretical and practical importance. It contains creative generalization of the practice of communist building in the USSR, also taking account here of the other socialist countries' experience.

The draft Basic Guidelines consolidate the foundations of comprehensive USSR-GDR ties as well as ties among all socialist community countries. It opens possibilities for the further deepening of the CEMA members' socialist economic integration and for the development of mutually beneficial foreign economic ties.

Our party proceeds from the premise that economic, scientific and technical cooperation within the CEMA framework is the key to the stable development of our countries' national economies. Our party attaches great political and economic significance to the consistent implementation of the program of production sharing and specialization between the GDR and the USSR for the period to 1990, signed in East Berlin during the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation.

Considerable steps have already been taken toward attaining the projected goal. This is helped by the 88 treaties and agreements concluded, including 48 intergovernmental agreements. Since the signing of the program, 35 basic avenues of specialization and cooperation have been formulated in the most important sectors. We are now concentrating all our forces on the consistent implementation of this program.

Last year the coordination of the 5-year plans for 1981-85 was completed between the GDR and USSR. Under the agreements reached, 36 percent of the GDR's foreign trade exchange is with the Soviet Union. Our countries have agreed on the reciprocal supply of goods for the 5-year period to the value of about R50 billion at 1980 prices.

The fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR, which has a firm ideological and material base, embraces all spheres of public life. It is reflected both in our peoples' spiritual life and in the production sphere. This also relates, for example, to joint work on the planning construction of new plants in the USSR and the GDR. These construction projects are of great national economic and political significance for our countries.

The Polimir-type installations for the production of high-pressure polyethylene, developed by specialists from the two countries within the framework of an intergovernmental agreement, are an example. There was a considerable time savings as a result of the concentration of efforts and skillful coordination of joint work. The first Polimir-50 installation in Novopolotsk was commissioned in 1974--cooperation saved 4-5 years. Another installation, the Polimir-60, went into operation in 1979 at the Leuna-Werke combine. The commissioning of these modern installations led to a significant cut in the cost of output and markedly increased labor productivity. For these achievements a group of scientists and specialists from the USSR and the GDR was awarded a USSR State Prize in 1976. There are similar friendship projects in the metallurgical, electrical engineering, construction and other spheres as well as the chemical industry.

At the 1980 27th session of the GDR-USSR Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, held in Berlin, 19 intergovernmental and interdepartmental specialization agreements were signed worth many billions of marks. From the beginning of the new 5-year period our efforts in important production fields will be pooled in order to make quicker use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress to intensify the national economies of both countries.

In accordance with the SED's long-term strategy our party, in its preparations for the 10th congress, it attaches paramount importance to the further consistent implementation of its policy for the good of the people and together with the whole people. That is why the key question for us is that of sharply improving labor productivity, production efficiency and output quality. This means making better use of the highest scientific and technical achievements in the decisive spheres of production, making the most efficient use of the energy and raw material base and rationally utilizing manpower resources.

In 1980 the GDR working people, under the SED's leadership, made outstanding achievements in socialist competition. Collectives at industrial combines overfulfilled last year's pledges and produced extra output equivalent to 2.5 working days' output. The aggregate national economic result in our country was the biggest so far. The national income increased by 4.2 percent compared with 1979; industrial commodity output increased by 4.7 percent, and net industrial output increased by 5.5 percent.

Recent Central Committee plenums and Comrade Erich Honecker's important speech at the party aktiv meeting in Gera gave new scope to socialist competition in honor of the 10th SED Congress. Socialist competition gets important support from the trade unions and the Free German Youth Union. The initiative of the working people at the Carl Zeiss Jena combine is being adopted far and wide. The working people at this combine pledged this year to overfulfill the tough plan target by 1 percent and to produce an extra quantity of high-quality articles by the start of the 10th congress on 11 April equivalent to 1 day's output. These and other precongress initatives are a convincing and powerful demonstration by GDR working people and an expression of deep confidence in our party's tried and tested policy. They also reflect the working people's high political awareness and their responsibility for their socialist homeland. The precongress initiatives are evidence of the truly creative atmosphere in the republic, of a determination to accelerate scientific and technical progress, significantly improve labor productivity, make better and more economical use of energy, raw materials and semifinished materials and to uncover as many qualitiative economic growth factors as possible in the interests of and for the good of the people.

## TRADE OFFICIAL ON INTEREST IN GAS PIPELINE

LD012108 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar, TASS--The Soviet Union is negotiating with a number of West European countries possibilities of bigger natural gas deliveries to them. This was disclosed at a press conference today by First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Nikolay Komarov.

The USSR's annual gas deliveries to West European countries now exceed 20,000 million cubic metres. What is at issue now is an approximately 100 percent rise in these deliveries. But, said Nikolay Komarov, to pump Siberian gas to Western Europe it is necessary to build a more than 5,000 km long gas pipeline. A significant quantity of material means and equipment is required to build it.

A preliminary agreement on possible terms of financing these deliveries has recently been signed with FRG firms. Negotiations are now underway with the firms on a possibility of deliveries of equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline.

The first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR pointed out that other West European countries also displayed interest in the construction of the gas pipeline, and this question is also being negotiated with them.

## BELGIAN CP CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM CONGRESS SESSION

LD272226 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Brussels 27 Feb, TASS--"The proposals which Leonid Brezhnev advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress open new possibilities for preserving world peace," Louis van Geyt, the chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium, who returned from Moscow, said at a press conference here. He stressed that these proposals are aimed at rejecting the escalation of the arms race, call for sanity, for the continuation of the talks on strategic nuclear arms limitation, for a dialogue between the USSR and the USA, envisage confidence-building measures in the military field.

"What is of the utmost significance for the Belgians is the proposal on the moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile means of NATO countries and the USSR in Europe," said the chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium.

Louis van Geyt said that the Soviet Union's peace initiatives have been received with interest by peoples of Western countries, that Leonid Brezhnev's proposals open new possibilities for the preservation of peace and that they should be used. Of considerable importance in this respect is also the development of the international economic cooperation.

## TRADE MINISTER APOLOGIZES FOR QUALITY OF EXPORTS

LD271633 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 25 Feb 81 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Patolichev: We Are Dissatisfied With Ourselves"]

[Text] "We are dissatisfied with ourselves as far as the quality of the equipment we have sold to Finland is concerned," Soviet Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev said in an interview published in Kauppalehti 24 February. He said that the proportion of our imports from the Soviet Union comprising machines and equipment was pretty small but that it was clear why this is the case. Minister Patrolichev proposed the setting up of a working group to try to solve the problem. In the article he promised big business for Finland now that the Soviet Union has begun to explore the Continental Shelf along its northern coast. The shelf is 12,000 km long and contains vast natural resources. Exploitation of these requires great investment in various types of equipment.

## U.S., EGYPT DISCUSS MULTINATIONAL SINAI FORCE

LD011324 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 1 Mar, TASS--An American delegation is now in the Egyptian capital and is conducting talks with Egyptian officials on the creation of some "multinational armed force" that will monitor the fulfillment of the Camp David agreements after the Israeli Army's withdrawal from occupied areas of the Sinai. Political observers note in this connection that not one country has yet announced its consent to take part in this "force" planned by Washington and Tel Aviv.

The purpose of this plan is to increase American military presence in the very heart of the Arab world and to hand over to the Pentagon the military installations that are to be left by Israel to Egypt. On the other hand the United States is trying thereby to impart to the separate Camp David deal an "all-embracing" character backed up by a semblance of "international guarantees."

## LOSEV ON BREZHNEV PROPOSALS FOR MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD271612 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] When reporting to the 26th congress of the Soviet Communist Party, the general secretary of the party's Central Committee, President Leonid Brezhnev, advanced a number of proposals for strengthening universal peace; one of them was on ways of reaching a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East. Here is what Radio Moscow observer Sergey Losev writes:

The new Soviet initiative on the Middle East comes at a time when tension continues to run high in the region and new hotbeds of conflict appear. Washington has failed to draw a single Arab country into the Camp David deal between Israel and Egypt. More than that, the Camp David deal has led to further aggravation of the situation in the region. As for the United States, it is extending the network of its military bases there and staging military demonstrations. And all that Washington tries to cover with the figleaf of fabrications about an alleged Soviet threat and with a smokescreen of talk about how the West is interested in stability in the Middle East. But who really wants peace in the region?

In his progress report at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, Leonid Brezhnev points out that it is, in general, absurd to believe that the oil interests of the West can be protected by turning the region into a powder keg. While it is not yet late, all these potential detonators of the Middle East bomb should be rendered harmless. The problems that led to conflicts and the notorious instability of the Middle East are very closely connected with each other, and their solution should really be of a comprehensive nature, based on a just and realistic foundation. And that is provided by the initiative of Leonid Brezhnev aimed at breaking the deadlock over the solution of the Middle East crisis.

There are very concrete principles on which the global solution of the Middle East problem can be based, and which nobody can (?wipe out) no matter how much certain circles in the West would want that. In his report, the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Leonid Brezhnev said that as far as the substance of the matter is concerned, the Soviet Union is still convinced that if there is real peace in the Middle East the Israeli occupation of all Arab territories captured in 1967 must be ended. The integral rights of the Arab people of Palestine must be secured, (?up to) and including the establishment of their own state. It is essential to ensure the security and sovereignty of all the states of the region, including those of Israel.

The initiators of the Camp David deal have moved back a Middle East settlement. They (?wore out) and scattered around the bricks from which the foundation of peace in the Middle East could be built.

The hard logic of the dangerous events taking place shows clearly that the time has come for returning to an honest and collective search of a comprehensive settlement on a just and realistic basis. The Soviet Union is ready to take part in looking for peace within the framework of a specially convened international conference. That could be done also together with the United States, the more so since there have already been such precedents. For instance, there were the constructive principles and provisions of the joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East of 1st October 1977. The entire responsibility for violating them rests with the former Carter administration.

The peace initiative of the Soviet Union had an immediate positive response in the (?Arabia), including the leadership of those countries which the United States lately has been trying to make join the Camp David deal. Foreign Minister of Jordan Marwan al-Qasim said the proposals on the Middle East advanced by Leonid Brezhnev could lead to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis within the framework of those aspects that were outlined in the progress report at the Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. And those aspects include, first of all, the call of the Soviet Union to hold an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, among them the Palestine Liberation Organization. In the opinion of [word indistinct] this would confirm the need of the Palestine Liberation Organization to take part in the peace process and that corresponds fully with its status of (?the lawful) representative of the Palestinian people.

Secondly, the readiness of the Soviet Union to cooperate with West Europe and other interested sides in establishing a just and (?lasting) peace in the Middle East (?show) its positive and constructive stand. Thirdly, the call of the Soviet Union for a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territory is fully in line with the position of the international community and the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. And lastly, there should be guarantees of the security and sovereignty of the countries of the region and also guarantees of the right to exist in peace and (?have) international commitments honored, said the Jordanian foreign minister.

As for the Persian Gulf, relaxation of tension in that extremely sensitive region could be reached through an international agreement on all questions connected with restoring stability and tranquility on the shores of the Gulf.

Leonid Brezhnev also pointed out that the sovereign rights of the countries of the region could likewise be guaranteed, as well as the safety of sea routes and other communications linking it with the rest of the world.

## TEHRAN COMMENT ON U.S. 'SINISTER PLANS' REPORTED

LD020430 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 1 Mar, TASS--Tehran radio has strongly condemned in its commentary the policy of the new Washington administration, which is directed at strengthening the positions of U.S. imperialism in various parts of the world.

The American imperialists, the commentary points out, are looking for new ways to implement their sinister plans. They attach a no small role in this effort to their West European allies. This approach to the resolution of the international problems meets with a response from figures like British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who during her visit to Washington, has already declared that the Western interests in the Persian Gulf could be defended by a joint U.S., British and French naval force.

The designs of the imperialists, the Tehran radio stresses, are directed above all at eliminating the consequences of the blows, which have been dealt to the positions of the USA and their partners as a result of the mounting liberation struggle of the peoples of the world. With this aim in view the White House is hatching new militaristic plans and is ever more broadly drawing West European reaction into their implementation.

## COMMENTARY CONDEMNS ANTI-SOVIET VIEWS IN IRAN

NC271619 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Unattributed third and last talk in series on 60th anniversary of the 1921 Soviet-Iranian agreement]

[Excerpts] In the 1921 agreement the principles of equality and mutual respect between the two neighboring countries, principles on which the Soviet Union based its relations with Iran since the first days following the October revolution, were declared as the basic element in Soviet-Iranian relations, and legal grounds for these principles were thus created. During the 60 years since the 1921 agreement was signed and as a result thereof, many important economic agreements were concluded between Iran and the Soviet Union.

It should also be stated that while the Soviet Union was expanding its relations with Iran in various fields, it precisely pursued and continues to pursue the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of its southern neighbor. Nevertheless, the Soviet people never hid their beliefs and the fact that they have always been supporters of revolutionary forces which struggle for Iran's social progress and the country's freedom from imperialist domination.

Soviet support for the Iranian people's liberation movement during the antimonarchical revolution of 1978-1979 was manifested in full. The Soviet mass media, since the first days of Iran's revolution, expressed their solidarity with this revolution. At that time the shah's supporters in America repeatedly expressed their strong wrath over the remarks made by the Soviet press and radio which were full of sympathy for Iran's revolution.

When the danger of America's military intervention in Iran's affairs obtained an aspect of reality, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev decisively warned on behalf of the Soviet Union against the illegitimacy of such an intervention. America's plan to aggress against Iranian territory was foiled in light of the Soviet Union's firm policy. The Soviet Union did all it could to mitigate Iran's problems stemming from America's blockade and granted Iran transit rights for its commodities through Soviet territory.

Of course the Iranians cannot but know these facts. However, the fact that some of Iran's dignitaries--who claim to be revolutionaries, either out of ignorance or in the hope that the people are ignorant enough to believe them--make remarks accusing the Soviet Union of participating in crushing the three revolutions in Iran deserves condemnation. These dignitaries who impudently aim their accusations at our country are apparently (?mimicking) representatives of the U.S. administration. Since they are operating in a way to please America, they want to distort the anti-imperialist spirit of Iran's revolution and to grant this revolution an anti-Soviet nature, something which is grossly inconsistent with its principles. But Iran's social circles, in light of realities, can judge for themselves. Realities are the best way possible of showing who Iran's true enemies and friends are. The enemies of Soviet-Iranian good neighborliness will not be successful in diverting the course of the two countries' relations from the path delineated by the 1921 agreement.

## AGREEMENT WITH ZIMBABWE 'SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT'

LD281416 Moscow in Shona to Zimbabwe 1630 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The Soviet Union and Zimbabwe have reached an agreement to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. The agreement was signed in Salisbury. In the agreement, it is stated that the governments of these two countries will strive to promote genuine friendly relations based on mutual respect of the sovereignty and integrity of the two countries and noninterference in each others internal affairs. Here is a commentary prepared by our news analyst, Aleksandr Belkin:

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union marks a significant development in the history of the people of these two republics. It is self-evident that for many years the Soviet Union was supporting the liberation movement in Zimbabwe. At the international conferences, the Soviet Union publicly denounced imperialist help to the former colonial regime of Ian Smith. Indeed, during that time, the countries in the Western bloc theoretically condemned the ailing regime of Smith, yet in practice they strove to prolong its very existence.

On its part, the Soviet Union gave material aid to all parties of the liberation forces in Zimbabwe. Furthermore, many indigenous Zimbabwean youths obtained their education in the colleges and universities of the Soviet Union, most of whom, today, are helping to reconstruct life in their motherland--Zimbabwe.

The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, on Independence Day, stated that the liberation forces of Zimbabwe fought a successful war because of the help they obtained from all socialist countries--the true allies of the liberation forces. Without their help, the armed struggle would not have born the present fruits.

The foreign policy of Zimbabwe is well known to many countries. This policy is based on the principle of eliminating all the remaining vestiges of repression, exploitation and racism in Africa. Zimbabwe is striving to promote friendly relations with all states in southern Africa. The statement, which was issued in Salisbury, stressed that Zimbabwe will continue to intensify help to the liberation forces of South Africa and Namibia, in conformity with the OAU Charter. Accordingly, when the Zimbabwe Government obtained independence, it broke off friendship and severed all diplomatic relations with South Africa.

The people of the Soviet Union applaud the position taken by the Zimbabwe Government in reconstructing the economic and social life of the country. The main objective of this young republic is to reduce its economic dependence on the capitalists of South Africa and Western imperialists. Thus, we observe that the establishment of friendly relations between the people of the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe is a pleasant development.

In his book which has been just published by the National Printing Company in Dar es Salaam, the capital city of Tanzania, President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, stated that with Soviet help the people of Africa are assured of victory in their armed struggle to uproot oppression and exploitation. Speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress of his party, the general secretary of the Communist Party reiterated his country's policy of continuing to pursue friendly relations with the young states.

## AFRICAN FRONTLINE STATES MEET ON S. AFRICA

LD172252 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The leaders of the African frontline states are meeting in Lusaka today. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yevgenniy Stepanov writes: Representatives of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and also Nigeria are to discuss the situation in the south of Africa in the light of latest developments and map out a new program of struggle against the South African racist regime.

The leaders of the frontline states are very much worried about the lately increased aggressiveness of the Pretoria racist regime. The South Africans have worked out and begun implementing a plan to destablize the independent African countries. That is how the recent raid of the South Africans on the refugees' camp in Mozambique should be viewed as well as the training of over 8,000 bandits in South Africa for invading Zimbabwe, the endless air attacks on Angola and the attempts to aggravate the situation in Zambia. The press in independent Africa links the increased aggressiveness of Pretoria with the warmongering statements of the new American administration. The South African authorities have long labelled the fighters for the national liberation of South Africa as terrorists and now with the encouragement of Washington they have started a new attack on the national liberation forces and those African countries that support them.

So under the circumstances one of the major topics of the meeting of the leaders of the frontline states in Lusaka is joint actions in rebuffing the schemes of the South African racists. Though that is a very pressing problem the meeting in Lusaka cannot limit itself to discussing it alone. All the African countries, and first of all the frontline states, are interested in eliminating the very hotbed of tension in the south of the continent. That is doing away with the regime of apartheid in South Africa. The struggle for the final elimination of colonialism and racism in Africa remains a primary task of the continent.

## MOZAMBIQUE'S LABOR MINISTER DIES IN MOSCOW

LD012238 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1745 GMT 1 Mar 81 EA

[Summary] The death has been announced in Moscow of Alberto Francisco Cassimo, member of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister of labor.

A Frelimo Central Committee communique states that Cassimo went to the USSR for heart surgery in December 1980. The operation seemed at first to have been a success, but Cassimo died on 28 February of this year.

His body will be brought back to Mozambique for burial, and the funeral ceremony will take place on 7 March. The Council of Ministers has declared this day to be a day of national mourning.

## ZAMYATIN COMMENTS AT PRESS CENTER REPORTED

### Reagan-Thatcher Communique

LD271840 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--At the request of journalists head of the press centre of the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Zamyatin has commented on the communique on the results of the meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. On the one hand, he said, in the communique there are positive elements which recognize usefulness of a U.S.-USSR summit meeting, and it is said that such a meeting is useful for the general process of contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States. But, on the other hand, in the communique there is a number of provisions which call for escalation of the process of the arms race, specifically for formation in the Persian Gulf of a joint fleet of NATO member states.

Leonid Zamyatin emphasized that the stand of the Soviet Union towards the Persian Gulf is at variance with the stand expressed by Mrs Thatcher towards formation of such a fleet. In this connection he recalled the proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, which were put forward during his visit to India, the proposals which remain topical now, too. We believe, said the head of the press centre, that this problem should be resolved not through forming new flotillas or fleets in that area, but, on the contrary, through its demilitarization, on the basis of consolidation of guarantees to the states of the region for peaceful development. The amassing of armed forces will not add to the oil reserves there, he said.

Touching upon provisions of the communique on the Afghan issue, Leonid Zamyatin pointed out that these reiterate the stand of the United States and Britain which has long been known to the Soviet side. It is impossible to resolve that issue on the basis of that stand, as it was formulated in the communique, since that stand does not envisage an end to interference into Afghan affairs from outside. Unless questions linked with interference into Afghanistan's internal affairs are resolved, how one can speak of withdrawal of Soviet troops? Leonid Zamyatin said.

In brief the communique contains a number of provisions which hold that it is necessary to build up strength. We look for ways of solution of international problems, stressed Leonid Zamyatin, not through reliance on military muscles, but through political solution of existing complex problems, through a dialogue of the equal partners.

### Economic Sanctions

LD272100 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--Leonid Zamyatin, head of the press centre of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, said the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss with the United States any questions concerning bilateral relations, including questions of trade. If the United States is interested in trading with grain with the Soviet Union, we are ready for it. The embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union introduced by the Carter administration, he stressed, did not work and failed to attain its goal: Just as in any other field, pressure brought on us either with the help of an embargo or in any other form is a useless practice.

We believe that we are living at a time when all countries need international cooperation, Leonid Zamyatin said.

The Soviet Union possesses such resources which allow it to produce everything on its own, the head of the press centre said.

When the West, specifically the FRG, introduced a blockade on the delivery of pipes to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union started producing such pipes and began laying down a pipeline which presently many countries are using, including those Western states which refused to sell the pipes to the Soviet Union. The same, Leonid Zamyatin said, is true of grain. A blockade on grain deliveries cannot be imposed either. Western propaganda dupes the man in the street, spreading falsehoods that the Soviet Union is nearly in the grip of hunger. But politicians must be realists. And when they are being realistic they approach soberly the solution of questions facing them, including the questions of trade. Trade is a good foundation for developing relations among nations, and mutually beneficial trade answers the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union.

## Opponents of Trade

LD011630 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar, TASS--Leonid Zamyatin, head of the press centre of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, has today commented on the statement made by spokesman for the U.S. State Department William Dyess, who claimed, in particular, that the Soviet Union is to blame for the reduction of Soviet-American trade and economic relations.

As is the case with a poor student of history, for whom all events are divided, so to say, into two epochs--before Christ and after the birth of Christ, Leonid Zamyatin said, Mr Dyess also divides everything into two epochs--pre-Afghan and post-Afghan ones. He reduces everything to the allegation that trade and economic relations between the USSR and the USA had been allegedly curtailed as a result of the "Soviet invasion" of Afghanistan.

This is an absolutely incorrect interpretation. It is known that the Soviet-U.S. trade treaty, which was signed in 1972--long before the Afghan events--has not come into force because of the U.S. stand.

I do not wish now to touch upon Carter's policy in connection with the situation around Afghanistan. He has done a lot of silly things, and absolutely incorrectly interpreted these events. Deplorably, continuity from the Democrats to the Republicans on this issue is permanently manifest. And what the Republicans are repeating now on this issue means that they have not yet got to the heart of this policy, to the heart of the proposals on the resolution of the so-called "problem of Afghanistan", which have been made at the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Zamyatin recalled the statements made by Leonid Brezhnev, when he was on a visit in the United States in 1973 and met with prominent representatives of American business circles. He stressed then that all countries stand to gain from trade, that nobody will do trade at a loss, and that trade implies a reciprocal manifestation of goodwill.

There are objective prerequisites for international trade, Leonid Zamyatin went on to say. It must be mutually beneficial and equally consider the interests of the sides. As far as Soviet-American trade is concerned, the Soviet side considers that its level is presently by far below the potentialities. We do not treat trade with the United States from a time-serving point of view, but on a long-term basis. We did not impose restrictions on trade, but the American side did so. The point is that certain forces in the United States, which have no stake in an improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, no stake in detente in general, strive to use trade with the Soviet Union with political ends. They proceed from the wrong premise that it is only the Soviet Union, which stands to gain from trade. Linking trade with other issues, as Mr Dyess does, means actually engaging in political pressure, wishing to ensure some political concessions from the opposite side. But we never wanted and are not going to do trade on such a basis with anybody.

Leonid Zamyatin said that as a result of this policy the USA has lost for many years now lucrative markets and sources of purchasing goods, products and raw materials, which it needs, on a stable basis and at reasonable prices. But the aim of this policy to inflict losses on the Soviet Union has never been achieved, as the USSR can receive similar goods in other countries. And this is sufficiently clearly seen from the experience of the Carter administration. I should like to stress that those who were trying to impede trade with the Soviet Union, were guided by their narrow, selfish interests, rather than the national interests of the United States. And if the USA pursues now a line in this direction, there will be many difficulties and complexities in the way of trade. But I would like to say again that we treat trade with the USA not from a time-serving viewpoint, but on a long-term basis. We are ready to do trade with the USA, if it is prepared for the same.

## LEADERS ATTEND CONCERT AT PALACE OF CONGRESSES

LD281730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] A concert was given today at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses for the party congress delegates and guests.

The concert was attended by Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

Delegations of communist, workers and national democratic parties were in the hall.

## GOSPLAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES FUEL PRODUCTION

LD271710 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 27 Feb 81

["At the Press Centre of the 26th CPSU Congress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--The Soviet Union is one of the few developed states with complete self-reliance in fuel and a possibility for selling part of it, in this case natural gas, said at a press conference today Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR (Gosplan) Nikolay Ryzhkov, answering questions by foreign newsmen.

He said that the Soviet Union was negotiating sales of gas to Western Europe. "However," Nikolay Ryzhkov pointed out, "everything will depend on those conditions on which we shall conclude the treaty, on conditions for credits and purchases of some materials and equipment needed for laying the gas pipeline to be used to supply the fuel".

Questioned about the rates of oil output in the Soviet Union and its exports, Nikolay Ryzhkov said: In the current five-year period the Soviet Union decided to produce more natural gas and, with account for all the components of the fuel and energy balance, to somewhat slow down the rates of output of petroleum. We consider that in our country oil must be enough also for the coming generations. The Soviet Union does not import oil, and will not import it in the foreseeable future. All kinds of predictions by CIA on this score, forecasts and prognostications are just not serious. We are oil exporters and we shall remain ones. As regards oil prices, if they rise in the international market we shall consider this issue with account for the costs of developing and producing the fuel in our country. In any case, we shall not sell our oil for next to nothing.

"A rise in the wholesale prices for raw materials now planned in the Soviet Union will not entail a rise in retail consumer prices," said at the press conference today Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Ryzhkov.

Questioned by newsmen, he said that prices for coal, oil, oil products and other types of raw materials are to be raised from January next. This is being due to the fact that they remained stable for a number of years and the enterprises turning out these products were running at a loss.

"However," Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed, "this will not affect retail prices which will remain unchanged. That is why the question of inflation will just not arise".

## FOREIGN REACTION TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS VIEWED

### 'Unconditionally Positive'

LD271424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Comment by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov during an intermission at the 26th CPSU Congress in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses--live]

[Text] Discussion of the report from the Central Committee of our party, which was delivered by Comrade Brezhnev, has ended. A resolution has been adopted which approves as a whole and in full the basic tenets of the report--a report that will become the program of activities for the next 5 years and, I would say, for the eighties. What can one say about reactions to the report and to these most important proposals, aimed at the strengthening of peace, which have been explained in it?

The first reaction from wide circles of the public opinion is unconditionally positive, and this is the least that can be said. Literally everywhere, including the United States, highly distinguished representatives of the public welcome the new proposals, stressing their significance and demanding undelayed talks on the problems that have been set. On the other hand, if we want to speak about the circles who have during the last few months--I would say 6 months--stepped up international tension, then one can obviously feel that they have been taken unawares. They expect that those harsh utterances, as they put it, from the new Washington administration which [words indistinct] would provoke our party to a reply in the same spirit. This would have been used as a pretext for accusing the Soviet Union of wanting the cold war, and so forth. However, the fact that our stand was a constructive one, which is now acknowledged by everybody, has put these circles in a quandary. They now say that, well, the proposals are interesting but must be studied, which will take a long time, perhaps 6 months, perhaps 1 year, and so on.

On the whole, they are now feverishly busy on working out some new approaches. So, we shall wait for real reactions. The first reaction was that the proposals would be accepted for study. Let us wait till they have studied these proposals, and meanwhile, I am sure, peace-loving circles of the world public will carry on their struggle for our new proposals as presented by Comrade Brezhnev to be realized in life.

### 'Real Base' for Solutions

LD271859 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--The pronouncements of many statesmen and political leaders of the influential press bodies of the West show that the new Soviet peace initiatives set out in Leonid Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress evoked great interest. They are regarded as a real base for the quest for constructive solutions of most important problems. Former U.S. diplomat, now prominent public figure and publicist Charles Yost stressed that the Soviet initiatives are particularly important now that relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have aggravated dangerously.

They create a solid basis for the resumption of the dialogue between the USSR and the USA on the questions of arms limitation and improvement of the international climate. He expressed the hope that the U.S. administration will show a serious attitude to the proposal for a summit meeting between leaders of the USSR and USA, since this meeting would be useful.

After a meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, President of the United States Ronald Reagan said that the Soviet proposal for a summit meeting needs to be carefully studied. "We certainly have an interest in pursuing a serious, constructive dialogue with the Soviets on those issues which divide us," the president said.

A commentator of the NBC television company pointed out in this connection that the President is prepared for the dialogue not for the reason that he believes time is ripe for the dialogue but for the reason that he cannot afford to cause annoyance of his Western allies.

The New York TIMES in its turn points out that, as U.S. officials expect, the allies will insist that a serious attitude be shown to Leonid Brezhnev's proposal to open the talks.

The newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER which is close to the FRG governmental circles writes that perhaps never before the foreign policy statements of Leonid Brezhnev caused so lively and varied analytical activity in foreign embassies and among political observers as his report at the 26th CPSU Congress. Many foreign observers are staggered by the scope and perspective of some proposals in the sphere of the foreign policy. Attention is called to the Soviet striving for a collective solution of problems of international security with the widest possible participation of states. No one doubts that the Soviet-American relations are of prime importance and, in the long run, have the decisive significance for the solution of the matters of security and disarmament.

The newspaper writes that Leonid Brezhnev's proposal to call a special meeting of the Security Council with the participation of the top leaders of its member-states shows that in Moscow's opinion the aggravation of Soviet-American relations must not leave third countries in the role of passive observers but, quite the contrary, must lead to the enhancement of their activity in the solution of vital problems.

At the same time, the publications of the bourgeois press and statements of representatives of certain circles in the West manifest the attempts to play down the importance of the new Soviet proposals, to distort their true meaning, to present the matters in such a way as if they are based not on the Soviet Union's genuine striving for peace and detente but, allegedly, on its "self-seeking aims." Thus, the Los Angeles TIMES is trying to convince its readers that the Soviet proposals are, allegedly, not the call for the preservation and widening of detente but an attempt to undermine the positions of the West. The REUTER agency notes that the NATO circles have a negative attitude to the Soviet proposals to impose a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium range nuclear missiles means and try to create the impression that this proposal "is nothing new."

The Swiss newspaper SOLOTHURNER ZEITUNG writes in this connection that the Soviet Union, undoubtedly, pursues serious aims when advancing initiatives in the sphere of disarmament. The Soviet Union's calls for the strengthening of peace in connection with the danger of nuclear catastrophe attest to a profound concern of the country that lost 20 million people in the Second World War. The Soviet Union has all the grounds to show care for its security.

## SHISHLIN, BOVIN DISCUSS ISSUES OF CONGRESS

### Developing States

LD262228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Discussion on 26th CPSU Congress and Soviet foreign policy by "congress delegates" Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin and Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin on 26 February--live or recorded]

[Text] [Shishlin] Among the greatest international problems one of the most important is the present and future fate of a wide group of developing states. They were spoken of in speeches by guests of the congress at today's morning session. I am thinking of the speech by Angolan President Dos Santos and, as Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich remembers, Mengistu Haile Mariam from Ethiopia spoke yesterday.

[Bovin] At the moment, an increasingly great role is being played by this group of countries of the so-called Third World. For this reason the fate of mankind depends to a large extent, really, on how the Third World is to develop, what choice it will make, whether it will head in the direction of socialism or the direction of capitalism. It is for this reason that the struggle about this choice is becoming so acute, a struggle in which, naturally, not only these countries themselves and the social forces of these countries, but also, in general, imperialism on the one hand and socialism on the other are participating.

[Shishlin] This problem was spoken of with weight in the report of the Central Committee delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Of course, these countries vary, they are deciding the problems of choice in different ways and their concerns are not completely the same. But the main concerns of these countries, all the same, are in common. First, independence, since once independence is gained it must be consolidated and complemented by economic independence.

[Bovin] Yes, of course, and as it happened both Mengistu and Dos Santos have clearly stressed the idea that imperialist states are trying by all ways and means to change in a way and yet to retain this network of dependence in which the countries of the Third World find themselves.

[Shislin] And in fact Dos Santos stressed that the struggle is continuing, as he said, and that victory is inevitable.

[Bovin] But the path to this victory can often be difficult, even more than difficult--remember Kampuchea, remember, let's say, the tragedy of Uganda, remember, in the final analysis, even China. The path which passes through a long series of social cataclysms, where sometimes millions of people die, not thousands but millions of people, can be tortuous. And here the opportunity to rely on the aid of the socialist countries in some way, the possibility of using this help, does not of course make this path an even one, a completely simple one, but all the same can help to some extent to make easier this movement.

[Shishlin] It does make the road shorter--the road to progress, the road to the solution of those social, economic and political tasks which the developing countries set themselves. It is remarkable that in the speeches by those from that area of the world the immense importance of Soviet aid, of Soviet internationalist policy, is stressed. The Soviet Union is not here acting in a role of some patron and does not ascribe to itself or lay claim to a messianic role; but the Soviet example for the solution of social and economic problems represents, without doubt, an enormous interest for these countries.

[Bovin] Not only an example, of course; there is also trade, economic relations, and in the final analysis sometimes even military aid. Our foreign policy rests on two basic principles--peaceful coexistence on the one hand and internationalism on the other.

[Shishlin] Or, in other words, respect for the rights of all peoples to free and independent development. And it is characteristic that the demand for really just, democratic relations with equal rights is to be heard especially persistently, especially frequently among the demands of the developing states, often expressed within the framework of the nonaligned movement. An example of such relations is given by the mutual ties between the socialist countries and these states.

[Bovin] Naturally, the accountability report and the debates at the congress again stressed this principled line of our foreign policy, a line which is directed toward giving assistance to the national liberation movement. We have given this aid, we will definitely go on giving it, because we see in this our internationalist duty. The alliance between these two groups of countries is a reality which has grown out of contemporary political reality itself, and which will become increasingly definite in the course and development of international life.

## Unity of Communist Movement

LD280026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Discussion on 26th CPSU Congress and unity of communist movement by Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin and Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin on 27 February--live or recorded]

[Text] [Bovin] Hello, comrades. A speech was made today at the end of the morning session by the leader of the Chilean communists, Corvalan, who said--I don't recall his exact words, but they went something like this: What is happening here at the 26th congress, the way it is dissecting problems, the mood at the congress, all this convinces me, Comrade Corvalan said, that life will win over death, that peace will win over war, that mankind will be able to solve the problems confronting it. In fact these words--strictly speaking, this thought--can be found in different forms in other speeches. They express that great trust, that great feeling of respect which our foreign colleagues and communists from fraternal countries have for our party and our communists. The idea of solidarity, the idea of internationalism has in essence penetrated all speeches of comrades from the communist parties of the capitalist countries. This shows that the stands taken by our party, the stands on international and domestic topics, are naturally the result of our reflections, our decisions. They reflect our conditions and our problems, but at the same time in their basic parameters these stands coincide with the views, the convictions of the overwhelming majority of communists throughout the world.

[Shishlin] I would like to add here that during the congress one naturally meets foreign friends, and they all point out that everyone naturally has his own views and own assessments of the provisions of the report. However, they all point out the significance of the conclusions made by the congress, the significance of the assessments already made by the congress in the Central Committee report on the worl of the parties. Obviously this does not mean that foreign communists literally copy the Soviet experience and take absolutely identical approaches to all problems as our party.

[Bovin] This is because the communist movement at present is fairly complicated. As you know, comrades, there is a group of parties with their own views, which are usually called Eurocommunist and have fairly definite views which in places differ from the views of our party, let us say.

There are some other communist parties with their own approaches. Thus there is a fairly motley picture overall. But all the same, there is still basically the same solidarity which definitely exists and is moving forward.

[Shishlin] Yes, and there are unifying factors, like in the aims which communists are pursuing in their activities, the aims of peace, the aims of curbing the danger of war and defending the national interests of their own working people. Here naturally there is a very wide field for cooperation, and the wide-ranging, copious material which the congress is providing for reflection helps, one can say definitely, to enhance cohesion of the communist movement, helps to deepen the cooperation of communists from all countries.

[Bovin] It helps, for example, at least in that the report contains a fairly fine analysis of these very differences, stating our attitudes to these contradictions which exist between communist parties and saying how they can be overcome. It says there that no one is imposing any form of revolution, for instance, any form of building socialism. Naturally there can be differences in countries depending on concrete circumstances. However, despite these differences of approach, there is always a common factor, and if this is the Marxist-Leninist platform, there are possibilities everywhere for some sort of joint meetings and discussion to bring positions closer, which should in the end, strictly speaking, signify the vital life of the communist movement as a developing organism.

[Shishlin] In general there is a variety of methods, means and ways of struggle, but the actual aims of communists are alike. They are to deepen the unity and interaction of communist and workers parties.

[Bovin] And this was stressed once again at the 26th party congress.

## Domestic, Foreign Policy

LD282134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Discussion on 28 February proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow by political commentators Aleksandr Bovin and Nikolay Shishlin--live or recorded]

[Text] [Bovin] Today, the congress delegates continued to discuss basic directions, and naturally the main attention here was first and foremost on questions of domestic policy--and the development of industry and agriculture, which are very large-scale economic tasks--which were set out in the report.

But domestic policy today is very closely connected with foreign policy. In at least two aspects this can be seen very well. In the first place, the firmer our domestic situation and the more active our economic growth and the stronger our scientific and technical potential, then naturally the more active our foreign policy can be, because it is precisely within the country that the foundation for an active foreign policy is laid.

The other side is, of course, very clear here. For us to be able to fulfill all these domestic tasks, peace is essential for us of course, and for this reason all these domestic problems, as it were, are intertwined with foreign problems, and almost all the comrades who have spoken have spoken about the fact that they actively support the program of maintaining and developing detente which was put forward in the Central Committee report.

[Shishlin] I would say that the rostrum of the 26th congress is not only a national, but also an international rostrum. We are right to say that not a single proposition put forward in the Central Committee report remained unnoticed, nor a single proposition which is expressed here from this hall.

Today a speech was made by a representative of the new Kampuchea, of free Kampuchea, and listening to his speech you of course understand how important all the conclusions made in the Central Committee report are in relation to overcoming so-called crisis situations.

[Bovin] Let's say in the case of Southeast Asia.

[Shishlin] Yes. There, as is well known, there has been the direct proposal of a group of Indochinese states--Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea--for a meeting with the group of ASEAN countries. We'll say out loud that the attitude of the ASEAN states to this idea has been somewhat restrained, but not only and not so much that of the ASEAN countries. This position is connected with the direct boycott by China and pressure from China. But, after all, in essence there simply is no other sensible path than turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, and these initiatives are working for the good of peace.

[Bovin] Therefore, it is worth putting forward new initiatives, and new proposals, and one of these proposals was made in the report. This was a proposal for setting up an international conference devoted to the Near East conflict. This proposal is now being very actively discussed both in West Europe and in the United States, and naturally in the Near East. It is very typical that even Egypt, which as you know has recently been taking a sharply anti-Soviet position, has officially announced that it agrees to any international conference, even in Moscow--this is what was said--even if it is in Moscow.

[Shishlin] And of course to these regions must be added the unquiet region of Central America. When the representative of the Sandinist national leadership spoke today, he named names directly in his speech; he named those who are responsible for the fact that this region is really becoming quite worrisome. He spoke of the military maneuvers, the large-scale exercises, being carried out by the United States in that area. He spoke of the U.S. refusal to give loans to Nicaragua--loans for food--and of attempts to force the new Nicaragua to give up its right to receive moral support from revolutionary movements.

The very thesis of the 26th party congress about the policy of peace which is being built on the basis of strict respect for the rights of every people for free and independent development is of course receiving a new echo in the support being given to it from the rostrum of the 26th congress by the guests of the congress and in the wide response which the conclusions of the congress are meeting with in the most varying circles of international society.

## ACTIVITIES, COMMENTS OF DELEGATES REPORTED

### PRAVDA on Kania Speech

LD271325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 81 p 8

[TASS report: "Cordial Meetings"]

[Excerpt] On 25 February Soviet people met foreign delegates taking part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress in a fraternal, warm and cordial manner.

A Soviet-Polish friendship rally took place at Volgograd's F.E. Dzerzhinskiy tractor plant. On behalf of the enterprise's working people, party committee secretary V.F. Khvatov, fitter C.V. Bukayev, lathe operator T.S. Krayushkin and chief engineer V.M. Balandin warmly welcomed the PZPR delegation.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who spoke, stressed that the hero city and the Battle of Stalingrad played an important part in the defeat of fascism and in Poland's liberation. Polish servicemen fought alongside Soviet soldiers in the battle on the Volga.

The friendship born in the common struggle for freedom strengthened the alliance of our states and peoples and has withstood all tests. We have always said, and we repeat today: Alliance and friendship with the USSR, our participation in the socialist community and loyalty to socialist principles are the unshakable foundations of the policy of the PZPR and our people's state.

The speaker noted that the report delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made a tremendous impression on the PZPR delegation.

"Our country," he said, "fully supports the new peace proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich, which concern the most significant problems of today and are aimed at ending the dangerous arms race and resuming dialogue and the resolution of international questions. The CPSU has again reasserted its firm will to continue the Leninist foreign policy of peace."

The PZPR delegation laid wreaths at the eternal flame in the square of fallen fighters and in the Hall of Military Fame on the Mamayev Kurgan, visited the hero city's historic sites and viewed the Battle of Stalingrad panorama museum, now under construction.

## Zhivkov Meets Castro

AU271928 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, head of the BCP delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, met Mr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, president of the State Council and of the Ministerial Council of the Republic of Cuba--head of the delegation of the Cuban Communist Party to the 26th CPSU Congress.

During their talks they discussed some topical international issues and in particular the situation in the Central America, and also matters of the international communist and workers' movement. The two party and state leaders made a high assessment of the development of Bulgaro-Cuban relations. Readiness was expressed for the further expanding and deepening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Cuba, for the good of the two peoples, in the interest of peace and socialism.

## Zhivkov Press Conference

LD281932 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb, TASS--"The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the highest forum of the international communist and working class movement, of all progressive forces of the world," said first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov. He addressed today foreign and Soviet journalists at the press centre of the congress.

Todor Zhivkov said that the 26th congress is the biggest event, the summit on which the communists of the whole world gather to look back on the road covered, to assess it and outline new milestones in the struggle for peace and progress.

"The congresses of the CPSU," he said, "are of exceptional significance for further development of the international communist movement, of all progressive forces, particularly in the course of establishing durable peace in the world."

Todor Zhivkov refuted the allegations spread by bourgeois ideologists that the CPSU is "dictating" directives to "fraternal communist parties, to the international communist and working class movement." "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union," he stressed, "is an equal among equals. Such are the norms that have been developed and are practically implemented in the relations among the workers' and communist parties."

"At the same time, the CPSU holds a special place in the international communist and working class movement," Todor Zhivkov said. "The party created by Lenin is a party of the new type, the vanguard of the working class, of all the working people."

"There is no other such party for the richness of experience accummulated in the sphere of theory and practice. This, precisely, determines its place among other parties, makes it the core of the international communist and working class movement," Todor Zhivkov said.

"Our delegation assesses very highly the report that was delivered at the congress by Leonid Brezhnev," Todor Zhivkov said. "The document gives a profound analysis of the way covered by the Soviet Union over the period from the 25th to the 26th CPSU Congress, and matters of the home and foreign policy of the USSR."

The report and the speeches of the delegates concentrate the attention on the matters of meeting ever fuller the material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people, he went on.

"It can be said on the whole," Todor Zhivkov said, "that the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union works out such a programme that will give a strong impetus to the development of the productive forces, to the strengthening of the material and technological base, to the scientific and technological progress of the Soviet Union."

Answering questions from journalists about the preparation for the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party that will he held later in March-early in April this year, Todor Zhivkov said: "The congress will sum up the results of the decade that has passed since the Tenth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party at which the new programme of the party aimed at the construction of a developed socialist society was adopted. The Bulgarian communists mark the congress with great successes. Over the past ten years Bulgaria's public funds and national income more than doubled. The productivity of labour almost doubled. This applies to all the main indicators of the implementation of our programme." "Figuratively speaking, we have built a second Bulgaria since the tenth congress," Todor Zhivkov said.

The performance of the latest five-year plan period was the best as compared to all the five-year plan periods after the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Todor Zhivkov said that a large-scale discussion on the draft theses for the 12th congress had started among Bulgarian communists and the working mass. This document formulates the tasks and questions to be solved in the next five-year period ending in 1985 and in certain directions and certain branches, in the period to 1990. The main task to be solved in the economic sphere, he said, is a sharp increase in production efficiency. This is of special importance for the meeting of people's material and spiritual requirements and improvement of their well-being.

When asked by a correspondent of the Swiss newspaper DIE WELTWOCHE whether the problem and situation existing in Poland may emerge in Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov answered in the negative.

Our relations with the Polish People's Republic are relations between two socialist countries, he stressed. Our cooperation continues and develops. For example, a meeting was held in Sofia yesterday of the two co-chairmen of the mixed Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The meeting was a success. We have signed a relevant agreement for the current year and the period of 1985.

Todor Zhivkov was asked how the new Soviet peace initiatives, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, could influence the situation in the Balkans. Todor Zhivkov said that their influence would be most favourable. In the 1970's serious results in the cause of detente were achieved on the Balkan Peninsula. The region is not isolated of course and what goes on there is connected with the general international situation. The proposals outlined in Leonid Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress give a new impetus to the cause of detente in the Balkans.

The leader of Bulgaria said he was satisfied with the state of his country's relations with neighbouring Greece. These relations, he said, are good, even very good, I should say. We are having broad cooperation with Greece. I would like to do justice to the ruling circles of that country and personally to Mr Karamanlis who has merits in the development of Greek-Bulgarian relations.

## Zhivkov on Terrorism

LD281608 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb, TASS--Our communist Marxist-Leninist parties oppose terrorism, be it left-wing or right-wing extremism, Todor Zhivkov told a press conference in Moscow.

Our victory, the victory of communism, he said, will come as a result of heroism and creative effort by millions of people and the working class, not as a result of terrorism. Our ideological opponents and certain quarters in the West are vainly trying to accuse the Soviet Union and socialist countries of terrorism which exists in Western countries. I must say that we have absolutely nothing to do with terrorism. This is not our way. Our way is the path of struggle for the interests of the working class and working people. One must not confuse the revolutionary struggle of the peoples in defence of their national rights with terrorism. These phenomena have nothing in common.

## Zhivkov on Poland

LD010028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, with Soviet and foreign journalists was held in the press center of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow. Answering a question of the REUTER agency correspondent on the situation in Poland Todor Zhivkov suggested that the question should be put to Stanislaw Kania who can give the best information on the current situation in this country. Poland is and will continue to be a socialist country, said Todor Zhivkov, and I think that my reply will satisfy you.

Answering the correspondent of the Swiss daily DIE WELTWOCHE, who asked whether the present events in Poland could also take place in Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov stated that this is absolutely impossible. He also stated that Polish-Bulgarian relations are fraternal relations, irrespective of the difficult situation in Poland, and that they are developing well.

Todor Zhivkov also said in response to the question of an ASSOCIATED PRESS journalist that during the 26th CPSU Congress there was no official or unofficial meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states. He said that the situation in Poland is the business of the PZPR, the state authorities and the Polish nation.

## Ceausescu Activities

AU271842 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] During his participation in the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met and had talks with a number of leaders.

Among those leaders were: Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party of Angola and president of the People's Republic of Angola; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the PDRY; Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of Afghanistan's People's Democratic Party, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The sides discussed aspects of further developing the friendship and cooperation between the RCP and Romania, and the respective parties and countries, in the mutual interests of our peoples and the cause of social progress and peace in the world. They also exchanged views on certain pertinent international issues and emphasized the need to consolidate the peoples' cooperation in the struggle for a policy of cooperation, detente, national independence and security in the world, for solving all conflicts among countries through negotiations alone, and for promoting the cause of peace, freedom and socialism. The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of understanding and friendship and were attended by Comrade Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

## Departure of Ceausescu

LD271548 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1541 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb (TASS)--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, today left Moscow for home. He has been attending the 26th CPSU Congress, at which he made a greetings speech.

## Brezhnev Meets Kadar

LD281130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] A friendly meeting took place today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. They exchanged views on questions relating to Soviet-Hungarian relations as well as on important international problems.

Comrade Kadar warmly congratulated Comrade Brezhnev on his splendid report, delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress. He expressed full agreement and support for the proposals contained in the report for the continuation of detente, the development of international cooperation and the strengthening of peace. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, said Kadar, acting together with the CPSU, is fully determined the promote the strengthening of unity of the socialist community and of the international communist and workers' movement, and the cohesion of all anti-imperialist forces.

Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar noted that the coming years will be of exceptional significance in the struggle against the increasing military danger and the building up of the arms race. They stressed the fraternal socialist countries are and will remain a major buttress of peace on earth.

The meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

## Kadar, Nunez Tellez Meet

LD011808 Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, conducted talks on Saturday in Moscow with Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the Executive Committee of the United Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and chairman of the State Council of the Nicaraguan Republic.

At the friendly meeting they reviewed the developing relations of the two countries, some actual questions of the international situation with special regard to the problem of Central America and the Caribbean. Carlos Nunez informed Janos Kadar about the country-building work of the Nicaraguan people and the aggressive imperialist attempts threatening the country's independence and the Sandinista revolution.

Janos Kadar expressed the sympathy of the Hungarian communists, the Hungarian people with the struggle the Nicaraguan people fight in defense of the revolutionary achievements and the independence of their country.

The discussants condemned the aggressive moves with which international imperialism threatens the struggle for freedom and social progress of the peoples of the region. They expressed the conviction that the peace initiatives proclaimed at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will help to continue detente, curb the armament race and to strengthen the security of the peoples.

## Husak, CSSR Delegation

LD281438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and the other members of our delegation, attending the 26th CPSU Congress today visited the exhibition "We Are Building Communism" in the central exhibition hall at the 50th Great October Anniversary Square in Moscow.

Accompanied by Nikolay Ponomarev, chairman of the USSR's Union of Creative Artists, the delegation viewed the best exhibits out of the 1,500 works by creative artists from all of the republics of the union devoted to the 26th congress.

Comrade Husak expressed the impressions of our delegates by writing in the visitors' book: We have viewed the exhibition with admiration and respect. We congratulate Soviet artists.

## Husak Visits Latvia

LD012058 Prague CTK in English 2008 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and other members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation to the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party paid a friendly visit to the Latvian capital, Riga, today.

The Czechoslovak delegation met with Avgust Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, who spoke about the results of the Latvian working people in the implementation of the conclusions of the 25th Soviet Communist Party Congress and the 10th Five-Year Plan, and Latvia's tasks in the 11th Five-Year Plan period.

Gustav Husak thanked for the warm reception and highly appreciated the course and the great international importance of the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, the report delivered by Leonid Brezhnev, and other documents of the congress.

He spoke about the Czechslovak working people's preparations for the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia which will set the further program of the construction of advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia, and wished the communists and all other citizens of Soviet Latvia much success in the building of the material base of communism.

### Dragosavac, Arkhipov Meet

LD272334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb (TANJUG)--The League of Communists of Yugoslavia to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, met here today with First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov. The development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation was discussed in the ensuing talk.

During the past two days, the LCY delegation also met with the heads of delegations of a number of foreign parties and movements.

Dragosavac met with General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, and with members of the Italian Communist Party Directorate Giancarlo Pajetta and Paolo Buffalini.

He also met with member of the Polish United Workers' Party Politbureau and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Workers' Party of Korea Politbureau Presidium and Premier Yi Chong-ok, Secretary General of the Lebanese Communist Party Georges Hawi, and member of the Standing Committee of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Japan Michira Kaneka.

### Cunhal on Portuguese Situation

LD271318 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), spoke at the press centre of the 26th Congress of the CPSU today. "The presence of our party's delegation at the 26th Congress of the CPSU is the manifestation of those traditional relations of friendship and brotherhood which exist between the Communist Parties of Portugal and the Soviet Union," he said. "It is with great interest that we heard the report delivered at the congress by Leonid Brezhnev, and we hold that this document is of immence importance not only for the life of the Soviet people but for the whole of mankind as well. It is imbued with concern for the preservation of peace. It charts out ways for solving the most complex problems of our time."

The Portuguese communists, he emphasized, are aware that the present-day international situation requires drawing closer together, mutual understanding and unity of action of all those who are interested in upholding freedom, democracy and peace on earth.

Touching upon the present situation in Portugal, Alvaro Cunhal related reaction's onslaught on the democratic gains of the April revolution, on the agrarian reform, in particular. He noted the strong resistance which masses of the working people put up to those attacks. The Communist Party and all democratic forces of Portugal, Alvaro Cunhal stressed, will carry on struggle against the return of lands to latifundistas, for the land to belong to those who till it.

We communists, he went on to say, regard as the tragedy of the Portuguese revolution the split which has occurred in the armed forces, as a result of which the Armed Forces Movement which played a considerable role in the revolution has been virtually disbanded. Giving further an appraisal of the present-day political situation in the country Alvaro Cunhal expressed the opinion that at the present moment reaction has no opportunity for organizing a counter-revolutionary coup and that the tendency in defence of the Constitution and democracy is the dominant one. If the Portuguese democratic forces were united and if there were no split in the armed forces, we would have all the conditions for a more effective resistance to the current export of counter-revolution to our country. To rally all forces coming out in defence of democracy has been described by Alvaro Cunhal as one of the main tasks of the Portuguese Communist Party.

In connection with the strong pressure being brought to bear on Portugal by the USA and other NATO member countries, the movement for ensuring genuine security and the country's territorial integrity is assuming great significance.

Answering questions of journalists on the stand of the Portuguese Communist Party on Portugal's membership in NATO, Alvaro Cunhal said: We believe that two aspects shall be considered in this issue. On the one hand, our party's programme demand for Portugal's withdrawal from NATO, and the striving to put an end to foreign military bases on the country's territory. On the other hand, the specific conditions existing in our country and the possibility to attain these goals.

Alvaro Cunhal said that the problem of dismantling U.S. military bases on the Azores, which belong to Portugal, must be resolved within a broader context of the international situation with due regard for the process of detente and international cooperation as well as in connection with a number of other problems, especially European ones.

Alvaro Cunhal then explained why the Portuguese Communist Party declares against Portugal's joining the Common Market. It is in the first place, he said, because there is a considerable difference between the levels of development of our country and the Common Market member states. Secondly Portugal's joining the EEC would serve as a prerequisite for the restoration in our country of monopoly groups, which were liquidated as a result of the April revolution. We are also against Portugal's shouldering a part of the burden of the crisis, through which a number of industries of the Common Market member countries are going, and against this crisis being exported to Portugal. Alvaro Cunhal said that it is not only the Portuguese Communist Party but also many representatives of the country's industrial and trade circles, which earlier supported the idea of Portugal's joining the Common Market, that are now opposed to its membership in the EEC.

## Speech by PCI's Pajetta

LD272353 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2100 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] In Moscow today, in the Hall of Columns, a meeting was held between the Moscow city party (?delegation) and foreign delegations attending the 26th CPSU Congress, at which Comrade Giancarlo Pajetta, of the Directorate of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], spoke:

[Begin Pajetta recording] Dear comrades, we are observing with great interest the proceedings of your congress, opened with an important speech by Comrade Brezhnev which has already aroused in the world wide echoes and new hopes of peace. This speech advocates a line aimed at the search for negotiations and understanding in order to resume the process of detente and defense of peace. Comrade Brezhnev has advanced concrete proposals for blocking the arms race, for the balanced reduction of arms, for adopting measures of reciprocal trust and for launching negotiations which can put an end to conflicts.

We bring to your congress the warm greetings of Italian communists. [applause] We remember the historic significance of the Great October Revolution which opened the era of the liberation of man from oppression and exploitation. We remember the decisive contribution made by the Soviet Union, by its party, by its army, by its people, to the conquest of Nazism and Fascism, when we Italians, with other peoples and other antifascist forces, conducted our partisan war. We remember the function of the Soviet Union during a phase which witnessed the evolution of the labored process of liberation of the colonies, creating precise conditions which made it possible for the countries of the Third World scene.

Perhaps there may be differences between our two parties, as well as many divergences on important questions. We think that debate could be useful and fruitful in order to understand each other better and, as Comrade Brezhnev also put it, to find a way for each to give his own contribution to the defense of peace, to the freedom of every people, to progress and social justice.

Ours are the greetings of a party which now is commemorating its 60th year, a party which has affirmed itself as a fighting vanguard and as a mass organization, a party which calls on its members--1.76 million--to take part in elaboration and struggle, to defend, united with the workers, the democratic gains guaranteed by the Constitution of the republic born out of the antifascist revolution. We fight to make our country advance along the road of profound social transformations, through the democratic process, in collaboration and confrontation with the other parties, collaboration and confrontation which we feel to be essential, even in a socialist Italy.

The PCI has certainly not limited itself to sounding the alarm at the grave crisis which Italy is experiencing, nor merely to denouncing the responsibilities of those who want to retain the monopoly of power, excluding the working classes. When the earthquake catastrophe struck Italy, we communists gave an example of the meaning of our constructive opposition. We were the first to rush up, to animate, to organize the participation and the solidarity of the people.

Against the terrorism which has ferociously struck so many innocent victims, the communists have demonstrated themselves to be the firmest force. A great mass movement isolated the terrorists. Insufficiencies, complicities, surrenders, were denounced.

Extricating the country from the economic and social crisis, responding to the grave problems of the lack of balance between the north and south of our country, defending the right to work and the living conditions of the workers, transforming Italy--while respecting its alliances--into an active force of the policy of detente and international collaboration, these are the objectives for which we are fighting.

First and foremost remains the task of defending peace. Today we also denounce the very grave danger represented by the resumption of the arms race and by local conflicts. We denounce the failure to ratify the SALT II treaty and the difficulties preventing a positive conclusion of the Madrid decisions, the decision to install new missiles in Europe instead of opening negotiations to control the equilibrium and reduce the missiles on one side and the other. These are all tasks that demand a great effort in order to avoid damage and the dangers they involve.

The communist parties, the socialist and social democratic parties, to which we address a unified call, the large popular organizations including those of a religious inclination, the movements of liberation, must be called upon to fight for peace.

As regards Afghanistan, our position has been clearly expressed by us and is well known.

Today we believe necessary a political solution negotiated between the interested parties which would lead to the exclusion of any interference of any presence of foreign troops, a solution that would guarantee the independence and the nonalignment of that country. It is the right of the Afghan people to dispose of its own destiny.

We consider absurd the comparison which the American government makes between the murderous terrorism which is manifested in Italy and in other countries against the democratic institutions, and people's liberation movements.

We reply on our part with increased solidarity with all those who, from El Salvador to Namibia, from Palestine to the Sahara, are fighting for their rights of national liberation and freedom. We consider necessary the effort aimed at overcoming conflicts between contries declaring that they reject the policy of blocs. We consider essential for this the function of the Nonaligned Movement and hope for the overcoming of tensions and conflicts between all the countries that are engaged in the work of construction of socialism, and we consider indispensable their operation in objective circumstances of peace and their collaboration with full respect for each other's independence.

We have followed with interest and not without preoccupation, but also with hope and trust, the events in Poland. We share the view of the PZPR Central Committee. According to this view of the situation, the demands of the workers, and at the same time the crisis which the self-criticism carried out by the Polish communists themselves, [as heard] must lead to a renewal similar to that which seems to us to be underway today by the party and government of that country.

We feel that a political solution, guaranteed by the consent and the participation of the people, with full respect for the independence and autonomy of the Polish people, can and must ensure for Poland socialist development, renewal, and national independence, for which that people has borne so many sacrifices.

Our participation in the European community forms part of our policy of peace. In this community we want the democratic forces and the popular and workers' organizations to have ever increasing weight; we want the autonomy of every nation to be strengthened in such a way that the old continent may develop an efficacious initiative for detente and for a new world equilibrium.

When we turn to the problems of internationalism, in the terms in which they present themselves today, we on the one hand stress our duty as communists to operate for international solidarity in the present positions, and on the other hand stress the task before us, which is that of uniting all the forces that represent the workers, and the liberation and progressive forces, so that, despite the diversity and autonomy of each one of them which must be respected, they cooperate for the great objectives of peace, justice between the peoples, development, progress.

Good work, comrades, for your congress, and good work for your party, in the commitment to implement the objectives of peace and progress of the great Soviet people. [applause]

May the relations of collaboration and friendship between Italy and the Soviet Union, between our two peoples, develop and strengthen. [applause] [end recording]

## Pajetta Press Conference

AU281431 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 28 Feb (ANSA)--After three suspenseful days it was finally decided that the voice of the Italian Communist Party would be heard in Moscow, but not at the 26th Congress of the Soviet party.

Instead, the head of the PCI delegation, Giancarlo Pajetta Friday was allowed to make an address at the union headquarters in the capital.

A few hours before Pajetta's speech, the leader of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal told a press conference here that Eurocommunism was nothing but a fleeting fashion without a future and a tool of bourgeois reactionary propaganda.

During a meeting organized for various foreign delegates on the sidelines of the congress, Pajetta emphasized differences and disagreement on important questions between the Italian and Soviet Communists. He called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and in contrast with Moscow's criticisms of events on Poland, spoke of the hope and confidence that Italian communists had with regard to the developing situation in that Eastern European state.

Speaking to the press later, Pajetta said he would have willingly addressed the congress. He let it be understood that it was his refusal to change the text of his speech that led to the decision to have him speak only at the union building. "It was not up to us to decide when and where to speak," he said.

At the same time "it was not up to others to decide on or to intervene on the content of our speech," he added.

Pajetta took the floor between the representative from the Venezuelan Communist Party and the Austrian party. The meeting was chaired by Viktor Grishin, a member of the Soviet party's political office.

## Publication of Pajetta Speech

AU281540 Rome ANSA in English 1512 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb (ANSA)--The speech the Italian Communist Party delegate, Giancarlo Pajetta, delivered yesterday outside of the Soviet Communist Party Congress was delivered too late to meet the deadline for todays Soviet dailies.

However, Pajetta was assured formally by Soviet authorities, even though his speech was practically the only one which did not follow a rigid orthodox line, that it will be published in its entirety by PRAVDA and other Soviet dailies.

When Sunday's papers are out on newstands, it will be seen whether the promise will have been kept.

Pajetta was denied the possibility of delivering his speech in the congress hall precisely because of its criticisms of the situations in Afghanistan and Poland. Pajetta was allowed to deliver it in the union headquarters.

The Italian communist official had to wait for four days before speaking and in this period the Soviets apparently unsuccessfully put pressure on him to delete phrases calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, on the "hope and trust" with which the PCI follows events in Poland and the necessity that Poland solve its problems "in full respect of its independence and autonomy."

Of all this, the only reports appearing in the Soviet press refer to the fact that Pajetta delivered a speech.

At the end of the list of other foreigners who spoke with him, PRAVDA limited itself to adding that the other speakers said Brezhnev's speech was an "authentic manifesto of struggle for communism" and that "the homeland of the October Revolution is making an enormous contribution to renewal of the planet and influences the fates of all peoples of the world."

## Pajetta Protest

LD012142 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The Italian Communist Party [PCI] delegation in Moscow has protested at the failure to publish Giancarlo Pajetta's speech in PRAVDA. Here is a report from our correspondent Jas Gavronski:

[Gavronski] Giancarlo Pajetta, after noting that despite agreements reached with the Soviets there is no trace in this morning's PRAVDA of the speech he made on Friday, went to the Kremlin to protest, where two high-ranking figures, Poncharev and Zagladin, received him. They apologized for what they called a technical hitch and promised that tomorrow the Soviet party organ will at last publish the text. It is probable that it will do so. But if there is a machinery in the Soviet system which hardly ever goes wrong it is that of the press and propaganda; the technical hitch looks like a pretext to inflict one more mortification on the PCI representatives in this long week of penance, especially in view of the fact that of the seven speeches delivered in the trade unions hall during the first part of Friday afternoon PRAVDA forgot to publish only that made by Pajetta.

The Italian communists took advantage of their meeting with the two Soviet officials to express once again their disappointment at not having been able to speak from the main rostrum of the congress hall--an ostracism which seems caused not only by what Pajetta wanted to say but by Berlinguer's absence and by the differences between the two parties in general.

The British communists' representative spoke of Afghanistan in terms at least as clear as Pajetta's but he spoke at the congress and all his speech is in today's PRAVDA.

## Castro Visits State Farm

FL272123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, today visited the state farm 50th Founding Anniversary of the Soviet Union located near Moscow. The maximum Cuban leader was accompanied by Vasiliy Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Communist Party.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Osmani Cienfuegos, members of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, who are part of the Cuban delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, participated in the tour along with other members of the maximum Cuban leader's entourage.

During the visit, Fidel was interested in the production process at the state farm 50th Founding Anniversary of the Soviet Union and characteristics of the farm's breeds of cattle and hogs.

## Castro Addresses Odessa Rally

LD011903 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Odessa, 1 Mar, TASS--The Soviet-Cuban friendship meeting, which has been held in Odessa, a hero city on the Black Sea, today, has turned into a spectacular demonstration of indestructible unity and internationalist solidarity of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba, the communist parties of the two fraternal countries.

The participants in the meeting--seamen, dockers, workers and intellectuals--who filled the hall of the opera house to capacity, have given an enthusiastic fraternal welcome to the delegation of the Cuban Communist Party, headed by the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz. The delegation is attending the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Fidel Castro, who was welcomed with a storm of applause, addressed the meeting. He said that the Cuban communists, who arrived in the USSR, have been tremendously impressed by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, by the vivid and profound report, which was delivered at the congress by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, outstanding internationalist-Leninst, and ardent fighter for peace Leonid Brezhnev.

The congress of the CPSU, Fidel Castro said, is convincing evidence of the confident development of the Soviet Union's economy, of the lofty political awareness and ideological staunchness of the great Leninist party. The report by the CPSU Central Committee has been Leonid Brezhnev's brilliant contribution to the cause of peace. It contains fresh constructive initiatives, which have already met with worldwide response. The forum of the Soviet Communists bears out again that the USSR appears as the great champion of peace and freedom.

Fidel Castro stressed that the 26th Congress of the CPSU is an important incentive for the development of struggle by all progressive forces of the world for peace and socialism. Now, the speakers said, that the American imperialists have unleashed a fresh anti-Cuban campaign, the people of Cuba knows that on their side is the Soviet Union.

Without the USSR's internationalist assistance Cuba would not be able to withstand the attacks of imperialism, to ensure the development of the socialist economy. Therefore we again declare the sentiments of the Cuban people's eternal gratitude to the Soviet Union, its people and its communists.

## More on Castro Speech

LD020054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The party and government delegation of Cuba at the 26th CPSU Congress visited the Hero City of Odessa today. Aleksandr Rykovtsev, our Odessa correspondent, reports: Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, addressed the meeting.

[Begin Castro recording--in Spanish fading into Russian translation] First of all I should like to express my most profound gratitude for your hospitality, for the warm friendly words spoken on behalf of the working people of Odessa. The 26th CPSU Congress is progressing very well. The congresses of the CPSU have always represented historical events for all the communists the world over. The congress brings new evidence of the high-level political conscience, of profound ideological steadfastness of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

There is danger for the issue of peace in the world. There exist forces interested in a rebirth of the cold war and strengthening the arms race. One has to exert a very genuine effort in order to preserve and strengthen peace. The 26th congress is demonstrating that the Soviet Union has yet again stood up as a great defender of the issue of peace and freedom of peoples--as peace secures freedom and independence of peoples.

Dear Soviet comrades, Soviet-Cuban friendship has been tested by time and has endured the test because this friendship is based on the great principles of internationalism. [applause] [end recording]

## Cuban Montane's Meetings

FL270226 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, has been received by USSR Communications Minister V. Shamshin with whom he exchanged views about bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba. Montane was the bearer of a message of greetings from Cuban Communications Minister Pedro Guelmes to his counterpart.

Jesus Montane also met with the Bolivian Communist Party delegation invited to the 26th CPSU Congress.

## Nunez Tellez Press Conference

LD272312 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--"It is the first time that our organisation, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, is present at a congress of the Soviet communists. Therefore, the work of the 26th CPSU Congress is of special significance for us," said Carlos Nunez, member of the national leadership of the front, chairman of the State Council of Nicaragua. He spoke this evening at a press conference before foreign and Soviet journalists. "Leonid Brezhnev's report at the congress contains a profound analysis of the vast work that has been carried out by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the international situation," Carlos Nunez said. "The keynote of the report is concern for the preservation of peace and consolidation of detente. The peace proposals advanced from the rostrum of the congress are of great significance for the entire mankind."

Touching upon the present situation in Nicaragua, Carlos Nunez said that the tasks that are of priority importance for the success of the Sandinist revolution are now being tackled in Nicaragua. These tasks are to achieve economic stability and to consolidate defences. "The victory of our people," Carlos Nunez said, "evoked the upsurge of the liberation movement in other countries of Central and Latin America. The United States is resorting to outright pressure to suppress this movement, to weaken solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. It encourages the attempts at destabilizing the situation in Nicaragua and stops at nothing, including the threat of an armed interference in the region."

Carlos Nunez highly assessed Mexico's stand. "Mexico has grasped well the essence of the Sandinist revolution and is manifesting solidarity with our people without advancing any conditions," he said.

Answering the question about transformations that have been implemented in Nicaragua after the victory of the revolution, Carlos Nunez said that there are particularly significant achievements in the economic and social spheres. Carlos Nunez was then asked about the role of Nicaragua in the Nonaligned Movement. "Our country participates actively in this movement whose principles are the basis of our foreign policy," he said. "We have already acquired a considerable prestige among other nonaligned countries and we believe that we shall be able to make a greater contribution to the Nonaligned Movement in future."

Touching upon relations between Nicaragua and the United States, Carlos Nunez said: "We are prepared to maintain good relations with the USA, to develop them on the basis of mutual respect, of the recognition of the right of our people to self-determination. We wish to reconstruct our country and we need peace for this. If the United States threatens our revolution, we shall all rise to its defence!"

## More on Nunez

PA281540 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] In a news conference held in Moscow, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, State Council president and head of the high-level delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] attending the 26th CPSU Congress, said that the Nicaraguan revolutionary government wants to maintain formal relations with the United States based on respect for the self-determination of the Nicaraguan people. Nunez discussed the Nicaraguan and Central American situation thoroughly. He denounced the "Readex 1981" operation being carried out by the United States in the Caribbean with the participation of 50 ships, including 6 new nuclear cruisers and the aircraft carrier America.

Nunez described the report of CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev as very important to preserve peace in the world and he commented on the proposals made in it. The report is excellent, mature and in line with the world's situation, Commander Nunez said.

Regarding Central America, he noted the explosive nature of the present situation which has been provoked by the aggressive, threatening and dangerous policy of the United States, which is trying to directly pressure Nicaragua, to undermine it and to lessen the prestige of the Sandinist revolution.

In addition, he discussed the support that the Somozists are getting from reactionary and military sectors of Guatemala and Honduras and he denounced the latest incursions of Honduran patrols into Nicaragua describing them as provocations to the Sandinist revolution.

He reiterated that Nicaragua is not directly involved in the Salvadoran revolution and that the only support it is giving to El Salvador is a moral support with the example of the Nicaraguan revolution.

He denied rumors of alleged divisions within the Sandinist Front noting that the leadership is monolithic stressing that it is the best example and lesson that the FSLN can give to the revolutionaries of the world.

Regarding Commander Nunez' statements in Moscow at the 26th CPSU Congress, EL NUEVO DIARIO this morning says that these statements were reported by AP, UPI and all those transnational agencies of misinformation in such a way as to suit their own advantage.

## Brezhnev Meets Mengistu

LD271348 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting on February 26 with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Commission for Organizing a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COWPE) and of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of socialist Ethiopian who is now in Moscow as a guest of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

During a warm and cordial conversation Mengistu Haile Mariam said he was greatly impressed by both the CPSU Central Committee's report to the congress and by the businesslike atmosphere in which it is being held. Leonid Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed firm conviction that the struggle for strengthening peace, for deepening detente and curbing the arms race is today the cause of all the peoples and states of the world.

Mutual satisfaction with the state of cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia, between the CPSU and the COWPE was expressed.

Mengistu Haile Mariam wished the delegates to the congress and all Soviet communists successful and fruitful activities in the interests of universal peace, in the name of happiness and prosperity of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed gratitude to Mengistu Haile Mariam for his high appraisal of the work of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and voiced confidence that under the leadership of the Commission for Organizing a Party of the Working People the people of socialist Ethiopia will achieve new successes in solving the tasks defined by the programme of the national democratic revolution.

## Brezhnev Meets Dos Santos

LD271354 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, who has arrived in the USSR at the head of the MPLA-Workers Party delegation to attend the 26th Congress of the CPSU, had a meeting in the Kremlin on February 26.

Leonid Brezhnev cordially greeted Jose Eduardo dos Santos. He noted the successful consolidation of close friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola, between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party and said that the Soviet Union will continue to firmly follow its Leninist policy of friendship and solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that the MPLA-Workers' Party regards the 26th Congress of the CPSU as an event of great international importance. The accomplishments of the Soviet people in communist construction and the grandiose prospects outlined by the congress for the further development of the country inspire all the fighters against imperialism and for a happy future for mankind.

The two sides reaffirmed their mutual desire to further broaden all-round Soviet-Angolan cooperation in the interests of peace and detente and expressed concern over the attempts of imperialist circles to heat up the international situation. They exchanged opinions on the situation in the south of Africa and expressed the invariable solidarity of the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party with the just liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The meeting took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

## PLO's Qaddumi Interviewed

LD280112 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, leader of the PLO delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, by Aleksandr Timoshkin in Moscow, time not given--recorded]

[Text] [Timoshkin] Comrade Qaddumi, how do you evaluate the current situation in the Middle East in the light of the escalation of Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian movement?

[Qaddumi] An observer of events in the Middle East immediately notes an escalation of Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon, against Lebanese villages and Palestinian refugees there.

This indicates that Prime Minister Begin is the real terrorist, pursuing a policy of terror, murder and expulsion against our Palestinian and Lebanese people, and that the center of terrorism in the world and the Middle East in particular is Israel. Therefore, the international community should take deterrent measures to put an end to such terror inside our occupied territories where Palestinian citizens are exposed to all forms of torture and expulsion, and attempts at assassination, arrest and collective murder.

The Camp David policy has gone bankrupt and was unable to achieve its objectives because the Palestine people, inside and outside the occupied territories, stood as one in resistance and opposition to the Camp David accords and the autonomy. What is more, the region is going through a most dangerous stage as there is U.S. military massing in the Indian Ocean and attempts at finding bases in the Gulf region, especially in Oman and other regions. They are building their forces with the aim of consolidating the imperialist presence in the region. Israeli aggression is only a part of this colonialist policy which the United States pursues by spreading its forces in the Middle East with the objective, as I have said, of consolidating its imperialist presence, maintaining its interests and invading our regions in the Middle East.

As regards the Iraqi-Iranian war, although we find the United States declaring neutrality, in fact it is trying by all means to continue such a war between the two Muslim states, Iraq and Iran. We made efforts among the nonaligned countries and a committee was set up to end this war because its continuation only benefits Zionism, Israel and U.S. imperialism.

We also notice that there is an exaggeration of events in Afghanistan and that an attempt is being made to exploit them for direct intervention and inciting the peoples of the region and Islamic peoples against the friendly USSR. This was also made clear at the Nonaligned Conference but we, with the participation of our friends, were able to remove any reference damaging to the reputation of the USSR, although the reactionary forces inside the conference tried, in one form or another, to include a reference harmful to the reputation of the friendly USSR.

The Middle East is going through a critical stage because the international efforts aimed at finding a just solution were aborted by the Camp David accords and the Geneva conference was destroyed. Then came the separatist and partial agreements, which prolonged the life of this crisis and obstructed any good effort to find a just and lasting solution to the crisis. Israel's continued denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people and its annexation of Jerusalem as its eternal capital escalated tension there which is still continuing. Also, U.S. statements on the Middle East crisis and its accusations of the FLO of practicing terrorism are in fact aimed at finding justification for direct interference in the affairs of the countries and peoples of the Middle East.

[Timoshkin] In the light of the situation in the Middle East, what is your opinion regarding the importance of the proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress regarding the Palestinian problem and the issue of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East?

[Qaddumi] Comrade Brezhnev in his report to the congress pointed clearly to the Middle East and said that the time has come for a speedy and comprehensive settlement of this crisis, and he condemned Camp David for its obstruction of such a solution. He said, for instance, that an international conference to be attended by the two superpowers, European countries, and all concerned parties, including the PLO, must be held, and that the United Nations must play an important role in solving this problem. This positive initiative was welcomed by the Palestinian leadership, and Brother Yasir 'Arafat made a clear statement in this respect welcoming this initiative and thanking the USSR for its firm and principled attitude of supporting the Palestinian cause. No doubt such an inclination is a step forward to a just solution and to guaranteeing a just peace in the Middle East.

[Timoshkin] Finally, what do you think of the atmosphere prevailing at the 26th congress?

[Qaddumi] The atmosphere is full of affection and understanding, and it is very important that the delegates and guests accept the comprehensive report presented by Comrade Brezhnev. This is a clear indication that the USSR is making broad strides toward the achievement and maintenance of peace in the world as a whole. No doubt the speeches made by the guests indicate the eagerness of all progressive and socialist forces in the world to secure and maintain peace, find a solution to urgent problems, and continue support for oppressed peoples struggling for national independence and freedom from world imperialism. All this indicates clearly that peace is in trustworthy hands and that the forces of colonialism, despite their repetitive cold war calls, will not be able to spoil this atmosphere because, as I have said, the socialist bloc, led by the USSR which maintains a principled firm stand in preserving peace, will be able to overcome all the obstacles to this peace and to consolidate all forces of peace and liberation in the world.

## Israeli Communist's Interview

LD281544 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party and leader of the party delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress; date and place not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Vilner, how do you see the international significance of the 26th congress of the Soviet Communist Party?

[Answer] The congress is a very, very important step after the Second World War of the worldwide struggle for peace and disarmament. I can say that the international situation now, at the 26th congress, is different from that of the 25th congress which I also had the honor to attend. There we could define a (?stage) of the coexistence between states with different social systems and develop it. Detente was developing. Now, the 26th congress is gathering in a time when American imperialism, the Government (?also of) Great Britain, I think, and some other imperialist circles, are acting in various parts of the world and on a global scale and [words indistinct] the problems of disarmament, not only in the spirit of detente but the opposite. The international situation is different. Everybody asks himself, what will be the answer of this 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet [Union] and I must say that it was not surprising because, the colossal responsibility of the CPSU, its leadership--Comrade Brezhnev especially--it was, very impressive for all of us attending the congress and, as far as I (?judge), all over the world. The firmness, the (?calmness), of the report of Comrade Brezhnev. It was also striking that Comrade Brezhnev, in the name of the Soviet Union, proposed concrete proposals, many concrete proposals, how to strengthen and safeguard peace in the world and in the various regions of the world. The motive of peace was the main motive of the congress and of the report.

[Question] Obviously, the Soviet proposals on the Middle East problem present a special interest to you. What do you think about them?

[Answer] I must say that our delegation and our party is not only satisfied but it accepted with enthusiasm the part of the report dealing with the Middle East. The new--as we call it--new peace initiative of the Soviet Union for the Middle East in very, very due time. [sentence as heard] Why? First of all, the Camp David deal was a failure. Nobody supported it--not among the Palestinians, not among the Arab peoples.

The main problem of the Middle East is to make peace between Palestine and Israel. The Palestinian-Israeli peace, this is the basis for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. That's why Comrade Brezhnev elaborated [words indistinct] how to solve not only the relations and the war--officially we have war, you know, between Israel and the neighbors besides Egypt--but also how to solve the Palestinian problem. He spoke in detail. Israel should evacuate all the territories occupied in '67. Israel should recognise [words indistinct] not only Israel--should be recognized the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of its own independent state. Then he stressed what was very, very important for our struggle also, the right of all the states in the Middle East, including Israel, (?he said), to sovereignty and security.

### Iraqi Communist's Statement

LD282056 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Statement by 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee and leader of the Iraqi Communist Party delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, made in Moscow--date not given--live or recorded]

[Text] First of all I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Moscow radio's Arabic section for giving me the opportunity to talk to our dear listeners.

We listened with great interest to the CPSU Central Committee's report which was read by Comrade Brezhnev, and in which we found a comprehensive and deep analysis of all issues of foreign and domestic Soviet policies. That analysis was coupled with defining quite clearly all tangible tasks. We are pleased with the achievements of the friendly Soviet Union during the 10th 5-Year Plan which resulted in increasing the Soviet Union's production capabilities, consolidating its defensive power and in the tangible development in the standard of the prosperity and culture of the people.

We offered our congratulations to the CPSU and to the Soviet people in the message of greetings from the Central Committee of our party to the 26th CPSU Congress and also in the speech delivered by our party at the congress. We wish success to the 11th 5-Year Plan which has been approved by the general congress and which will undoubtedly bring the Soviet people more gains and which they will achieve in the circumstances of consolidating the cause of world peace and international detente.

We were interested in particular in issues raised by Brezhnev's report to the congress--issues which directly concern our country and which also concern all other sister Arab countries. The report condemned U.S. imperialist efforts and its lackeys in Israel and Egypt to split the Arab world; it is because of this that the conclusion of the treacherous Camp David deal has driven the Middle East issue into an impasse. The report presents a new, tangible solution for bringing peace to the region, in which all parties concerned, including the European countries and the United Nations, will participate within an international conference which is to be held for this purpose in particular. The bases of this solution are fully consistent with the views of our party and they serve the cause of the triumph of the heroic struggle which is being waged by the Palestinian Arab people for the realization of their established rights, including the setting up of their national independent state. Nobody, except the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO, can represent the Palestinian people. What Brezhnev asserted in this respect constitutes a decisive reply to imperialist and Zionist attempts to remove the rightful owner of the cause from the proposed solution, namely the Palestinian people, and to find other solutions which are tantamount to the consolidation of aggression and occupation.

The CPSU Central Committee report provides a practical and reasonable solution to the question of ensuring peace and security in the Arabian Gulf since it calls for the removal of the danger of war from this region by the conclusion of an international agreement by all parties concerned on the basis of the right to complete sovereignty of the Arabian Gulf states and also the safety of maritime routes.

Our party shares the opinion of Comrade Brezhnev when he says that this war, which has been raging for 5 months, is absolutely meaningless as far as the interests of these two countries are concerned--I mean the war which is going on between Iraq and Iran. This war is very beneficial to imperialism which is dreaming day and night of restoring its positions in this region. Our Communist Party has more than once made it clear that the Iraqi people, who aspire for liberation and progress and who are a peace-loving people, have no national interests in this war. Involving our army and our country in a destructive military adventure has in the end rendered a service to imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary forces which were overjoyed at this war. To our people the result of these 5 months has been the deaths of thousands of the sons of our people and army and the destruction of their national economy and important economic establishments which they built with their hard work over the decades. All these were either destroyed or damaged in weeks. Our people have also suffered from the aggravation of the stifling economic and social crisis.

Our Iraqi Communist Party, together with the national, nationalist and democratic parties in the nationalist front, has condemned and continues to condemn the continuation of this war whose flames are destroying the two friendly and neighboring countries. We demand that any existing differences between the two countries be resolved by peaceful means. We firmly believe in the cohesion of all the national, nationalist and democratic forces in the united front which are struggling by various means for a democratic Iraq and for coalition rule and for autonomy for the Kurdish people. The realization of this is bound to speed up the solution of all pressing tasks, at the fore of which is speedily putting an end to the war.

The successful solution of the nationalities problem in the Soviet Union and what the report to the 26th congress asserted regarding the consolidation of the deep-rooted unity of peoples and nationalities under socialism, on the basis of complete equality, is an example which inspires our Iraqi people in general and our Kurdish people in particular in Iraq as well as in other countries, in their heroic struggle against [word indistinct] and nationalist persecution and for achieving their just national rights.

We would like once more to greet the Soviet communists on occasion of their 26th congress which has become a truly historic event and the subject of interest of all communists, progressive people and all peoples of the world. We wish more progress for the Soviet people, the pioneers of socialism, and for their struggle for peace, progress and also the progress of mankind.

## Brezhnev Meets Karmal

LD271830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow--A conversation was held today in the Kremlin between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. Alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Ponomarev took part in the conversation.

Questions of further deepening of the ties between the CPSU and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the deepening of all-round Soviet-Afghan cooperation were discussed during the conversation that passed in a warm and fraternal atmosphere.

The leaders of both parties exchanged the opinions on some international problems. They condemned resolutely the continued intrigues of the imperialist, hegemonist forces and regional reaction against the Afghan Revolution and expressed the firm resolve to uphold independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan.

The determination was emphasised to promote a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the principles set out in the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14, 1980, and the joint Soviet-Afghan statement of October 16, 1980.

On behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal expressed complete accord with the proposals contained in Leonid Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress about the strengthening of peace and security of nations.

## Karmal, Delegation Visit Kiev

AU271945 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Summary] "A number of foreign delegations participating in the 26th CPSU Congress proceedings were cordially welcomed today by the Soviet Ukraine's capital city. The delegations of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Peruvian Communist Party, the Swiss Labor Party, the Party of People's Revolution of Benin and the Democratic Alliance of the Mali People arrived in Kiev." The foreign visitors were welcomed at the station by Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee candidate member and Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary; Merkulov, chief of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; and other officials.

The guests saw the historic and memorable places of Kiev and visited industrial enterprises.

The delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by Babrak Karmal, party Central Committee general secretary, Revolutionary Council chairman and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, visited the arsenal plant. In the engineering shop, a meeting of Soviet-Afghan friendship was held. "Comrade Babrak Karmal, warmly received by the meeting participants, delivered a speech."

"[Begin Karmal recording with Ukrainian translation superimposed] Dear Comrades, representatives of the heroic workers class of the land of the soviets and esteemed friends: For us it was a great honor to participate in the 26th CPSU Congress as representatives of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the party of workers and peasants and of all the working people of the country, Babrak Karmal said. The Afghan people are currently commemorating the 60th anniversary of the friendship agreement with the Soviet Union, which laid a foundation for inviolable friendship between the peoples of the two countries. We want to declare to the whole world that that friendship is as strong as granite and that it is in complete accord with the will of the Afghan people. No black forces will be able to disunite (?them), the Afghan leader said. On behalf of all people, of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, we thank once again the Soviet people for the fraternal assistance, for the friendly hand stretched out. [applause] Long live Afghan-Soviet friendship [words indistinct] [applause] Long live peace! [applause] [end recording]"

Today a number of delegations visited the Gorkiy automatic machines plant in Kiev. Jorge del Prado, Peruvian Communist Party general secretary, told radio reporter Anatoliy Kabachenko: "For us the 26th CPSU Congress is a highly important event. American imperialism now threatens Latin American countries more than ever. I would like to emphasize that the consolidation of socialism in the Soviet Union has a positive effect on intensifying the struggle waged by the peoples against imperialism. The stronger the Soviet Union is the more (?successful) will our countries be in the struggle against imperialism. We attach much importance to the 26th CPSU Congress in the sense that it is a new milestone in the building of communism in the Soviet Union. The congress of Soviet communists is also important for the defense of peace all over the world, the Peruvian Communist Party general secretary said at the end."

The foreign delegations attended a meeting of Kiev city party aktivs on 26 February. The meeting was addressed by Babrak Karmal and other heads of delegations. The meeting ended with the singing of the party anthem--The Internationale.

### Karmal Kiev Address

LD271400 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was warmly welcomed yesterday in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, by thousands of people of this city.

Babrak Karmal, who is leading a high-level party delegation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, is participating in the 26th CPSU Congress.

According to a TASS report from Moscow, Babrak Karmal, after arriving in Kiev participated in a splendid meeting at the (Elslant) plant. In a speech at this meeting, he said: At present a lofty panorama has been opened to the people of Afghanistan for building a society based on social justice, a society without exploitation of man by man. The struggle for these beliefs is very hard but its success is essential. The struggles of world imperialism and the forces of hegemonism and reaction attempting to reverse the course of the Afghan revolution are doomed to failure.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee deeply thanked the Soviet Union for extending the hand of friendship to the people of Afghanistan at a very crucial time in their history. It helped the people of this country to defend freedom, independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Similarly the DRA party delegation also participated in a party meeting in Kiev city during which Babrak Karmal, insisted in his speech that the foremost duty of the people of Afghanistan is defense of the Sawr revolution and its aims. Babrak Karmal said: We are convinced the people of Afghanistan will achieve ultimate victory, because the motive for the sacrifice that the struggling revolutionaries of Afghanistan have made and are making against imperialism and reaction is a just, historic and acceptable motive.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee said: The 26th CPSU Congress is a great and historic event. The report by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is a document of international and historic importance.

### Karmal on Treaty Anniversary

LD282252 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2258 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb (TASS)--"The Soviet Union has always maintained and continues to maintain a position of friendship and genuinely internationalist support for the Afghan people," stated USSR Minister Sergey Antonov, chairman of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Afghanistan. He spoke today at a festive gathering in Moscow devoted to the 60th anniversary of the first Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty.

Present at the meeting was Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister, who is here for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The land of the soviets, Antonov recalled, was the first to recognize the independence of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan, in its turn, was the first state to recognize the young Soviet republic. The 1921 treaty laid a firm and unshakable foundation for friendship between the two peoples and was an important element in the all-round development of good-neighborly relations.

[Words indistinct] the interests of the Afghan people, served the cause of their freedom and independence. When the courageous Afghan people, in the struggle to implement the aims of the April revolution, had to contend with extensive and carefully organized provocations by the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and internal counterrevolution, the USSR extended a helping hand to the DRA. At the same time both sides came out for a political path of settling the situation.

However, the American authorities, the Beijing ruling clique and the Pakistan military regime hinder such a settlement and thus once again reveal themselves in the eyes of the world public as advocates of the artificial whipping up of the so-called Afghan question and increasing tension in the region and throughout the world. However, nothing is able to turn back the revolutionary process in the DRA, to prevent the further broadening and deepening of all-round cooperation between our countries, Sergey Antonov stated.

In the world there are not and cannot be any forces capable of shaking the firm (?building?) of Soviet-Afghan friendship, the foundation of which was laid by the great Lenin, Babrak Karmal stated at the meeting. Our good neighborliness, which has undergone difficult trials, is an expression of the will of our two peoples.

Babrak Karmal stated: If it had not been for the Great October Revolution there would be no free and independent Afghanistan. The Soviet-Afghan treaty signed in 1921 laid firm foundations of equal relations which were consolidated in 1978 by the new treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation. This treaty raised bilateral relations to a new and higher level.

On behalf of the Afghan people Babrak Karmal expressed deep gratitude for the words of support and solidarity spoken by Leonid Brezhnev in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress.

### Nur Ahmad Nur Comments

LD281536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Statement by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the PDPA Politburo and "guest at the CPSU congress"; date and place not given--recorded in Dari with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] The CPSU congresses always have enormous significance both for the fate of the working people of the Soviet Union and for the working masses of the whole world. It is a great honor for me to be among the delegates of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, and to take part in the work of the congress, which is exceptionally important on the international level. With profound attention and excitement we heard Comrade Brezhnev's report in which he gave an exhaustive analysis of the economic, cultural and social life of the Soviet people, and in which paths for the future economic policy of the CPSU were outlined. The report analyzed in detail imperialism's irresponsible attitude toward the fate of the people. In the name of its narrow selfish aims, it puts at stake mankind's vital interests.

We are convinced that all of Comrade Brezhnev's proposals at the congress will receive the support of all the realistically thinking people of the world. We, the Afghan people, express profound gratitude for the fact that in his report Comrade Brezhnev spoke in favor of establishing peace and calm in our region and that he stressed that, at the same time, Afghanistan's sovereignty must be fully guaranteed as well as its status as a nonaligned state.

Our state has always adhered and adheres to neutrality, which constitutes the basis of its foreign policy. Afghanistan and its neighboring countries must sit at the negotiating table in order to solve all the issues and disagreements existing between us peacefully. We have no doubts that the problem of creating peace on earth, which Comrade Brezhnev talked about in his report, will attract the attention of all the world's progressive people, all the working people of the globe, all those concerned about present and future generations.

### Le Duan Meets Qaddumi

OW281559 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 28 Feb--Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and head of the Vietnamese party delegation to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, yesterday received in Moscow Faruq Qaddumi, Standing Committee member of the P.L.O., head of its Political Department and head of the P.L.O. delegation to the C.P.S.U. Congress.

Present at the reception were Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Standing Committee member of the PLO, Ahmad al-Yamani, assistant secretary general of the Palestinian People's Liberation Front, and Muhammed Saye, head of the PLO representation in Moscow, and Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the C.P.V.N. Central Committee, and head of its External Relations Commission.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and militant solidarity.

### Le Duan Meets Yemenis

OW011507 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 1--General Secretary Le Duan, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress, yesterday received in Moscow 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council, prime-minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and head of the Y.S.P. delegation to the congress.

Also present were Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Y.S.P. Central Committee; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the C.P.V.N. Central Committee; and Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the C.P.V.N. C.C. and head of the Commission for External Relations of the C.P.V.N. Central Committee.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and militant solidarity.

## MATICHON CARRIES GERASIMOV SUMMIT 'INVITATION'

BK271140 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 27 Feb 81 p 4

[MATICHON labels this an "advertisement"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress

Moscow-Washington: An Invitation for Negotiations

By Gennadiy Gerasimov, APN special correspondent

At the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev called for talks between the Soviet Union and the United States at every level and stressed that a summit between the Soviet Union and the United States is of utmost importance.

It is worthwhile to compare the sharp and inappropriate words issued by the White House recently with the remarks by the Soviet Union which are intelligently restrained, and the bold initiatives the Kremlin is putting forth.

Certainly, the Soviet side could have replied to Washington in different words--there are plenty of aggressive Russian words. But using such language would mean beginning a war of words, and words would lead to action which would mean a second round of cold war.

Moscow has emphasized talks with the United States because of the current state of relations between the two nuclear superpowers and because the dangerous international situation needs improvement. It is accepted by all that to a large extent, the international situation hinges on Soviet-U.S. relations.

Washington has officially agreed--and that is all--that it is necessary to maintain good relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig claimed that certain problems must be cleared up before high-level talks can materialize. But problems are always present. Would it not be better to ask Moscow directly what it is thinking and what it will do, rather than to try to solve such problems unilaterally?

In our present nuclear era it is very dangerous to continue the behavior of our ancestors, who believe that the fellows who came from the other side of the river were their enemies simply because they came from the other side of the river, because they had customs and traditions which they did not understand, and because their beliefs were different. Differences of opinion should not lead to rejection of peace through a nuclear war. The Soviet leader expressed the hope that "present U.S. policy makers should view problems more realistically."

Another important reality is the strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw and NATO groups. This balance is the factor safeguarding peace in this world. The Soviet Union has no intention of destroying this balance for its own interests, and it has called on the United States to show statesman-like intelligence and discard the explicitly-announced goal of seeking military superiority through accelerated militarization.

One of many arguments against the arms race is that at present there are plans for production of weapons having extremely high destructive power. It is very difficult or impossible to control or limit production of such weapons.

In his speech before the CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev said limitation and reduction of strategic weapons is "an issue of special importance." The Soviet side is ready to hold talks with the U.S. side without undue delay and to constructively maintain everything that has been produced [as published]. In particular, Brezhnev set forth two special proposals; that is, to limit putting into service new-type submarines and to prohibit modernization of current ballistic missiles and development of new ballistic missiles for use with these submarines.

It is well known that while suspending the SALT II agreement signed by the previous U.S. administration by saying that half a year will be required to study the issue, the current U.S. administration talked about a desire for a "concrete reduction of nuclear weapons." It certainly is not difficult to advance an idea, but Moscow has been making concrete proposals on the matter.

This is the Soviet leader's challenge for peace issued to the U.S. administration. The invitation for talks will certainly be welcomed by U.S. allies in NATO, which disagreed with the actions of the Jimmy Carter administration which caused the talks to fail. With a concern for peace, the Soviet invitation for talks will certainly receive overwhelming support from countries of the world.

## CORRECTION TO ARGENTINE COMMUNIST AVA REMARKS

The name of Athos Ava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina, was misspelled in the two items published under the headline "Activities, Comments of Delegates Reported," and subtitled "Argentine Communist Java" and "More on Java" in the 26 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page P 14.

## VOSS GIVES REPORT TO LATVIAN PARTY CONGRESS

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[Report by A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, at 23d Latvian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

The 23d Latvian Communist Party Congress is being held at a significant time. The Soviet people are preparing in an atmosphere of general labor and political enthusiasm to fittingly greet an event of tremendous historical importance--the 26th CPSU Congress.

The upcoming 26th CPSU Congress will sum up the results of the glorious path trodden by the party and people in the last 5 years and will open new horizons to the country of soviets at the next stage of communist building. The 26th CPSU Congress will undoubtedly be a splendid landmark in the history of the world communist and workers movement and a shining beacon for the millions of fighters for peace and social progress on our planet.

There has been nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period up to 1990" in the course of preparations for the congress. The CPSU Central Committee draft is a document of tremendous theoretical and practical significance. It creatively collates the practice of communist building in the USSR, takes account of the experience of other socialist countries and embodies the CPSU's strategy and tactics with respect to the most important issues of the economic, social and spiritual development of the country of soviets with regard for the concrete conditions of the 1980's.

In discussing the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress Soviet people are turning particular attention to the ways and means of the practical accomplishment of such most important tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan as the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an increase in production efficiency, fulfillment of the food program, an increase in the manufacture of consumer goods and maintaining the huge scale of housing construction.

In our republic, as throughout the country, the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress is being discussed in an atmosphere of great patriotic inspiration and businesslike efficiency and with a burning concern to insure the successful implementation of our own party's plans. The working people are actively submitting their proposals and expressing numerous observations and expectations. More than 38,000 various measures, in which approximately 1.32 million people participated, were conducted in connection with discussion of the draft of the Main Directions. Over 130,000 people, including 58,000 workers and kolkhoz members, spoke. A large number of proposals and critical observations were submitted which, after careful study, were taken into consideration in our practical work.

Glancing back at the path trodden over the past 5 years, the working people of our republic, like all Soviet people, interpret with tremendous satisfaction the results of the tremendous constructive activity of the Soviet people, the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by the outstanding politician and statesman of the modern era, loyal continuer of the great Leninist cause and fighter for communism and peace--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

All aspects of the life of Soviet society developed in this time under the impact of the ideas and decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The most important issues of the country's economic and social development at the historic junction of the 10th and 11th five-year plans were examined in the profoundly meaningful and cogent speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the party Central Committee's October (1980) Plenum.

"These past years," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy formulated at the 24th and 25th party congresses. Our country's economic and defense potential increased appreciably. A major new step forward was taken in the development of the entire economy and in the accomplishment of big and important social tasks. In a word, this 5-year plan will occupy a fitting place in the history of the heroic deeds of the Soviet people, who are proceeding confidently along the path toward communism."

Under the strong influence of the Leninist foreign policy course of the 25th CPSU Congress and as a result of the titanic activity of the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, which was fruitful in the highest degree, tremendous successes were also achieved in implementation of the Peace Program and in the relaxation of international tension.

Rallied more than ever around the CPSU Central Committee, the working people of Soviet Latvia value highly and unanimously approve the political farsightedness and theoretical wisdom of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the formulation and implementation of both the party's domestic and foreign policy.

Summing up the political and economic results of the 10th Five-Year Plan, we have every reason to say today that the communists and all working people of Soviet Latvia made an appreciable contribution to the successes of the country's economic and social development.

Permit me to report to you, comrade delegates, on the work of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee in the period under review and the tasks which we have to accomplish in the sphere of economic and social-cultural building in the 11th Five-Year Plan and the longer term.

### Under the Sign of an Increase in the Efficiency and Quality of Work

The activity of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic party organization in the sphere of economic building in the past 5 years was geared to insuring the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequently CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 22d Latvian Communist Party Congress and the quotas of the 10th Five-Year Plan of the country's economic and social development.

In implementing the party's economic policy, whose highest goal is an unswerving upsurge in the people's material and cultural living standard, the republic's party organizations, in accordance with the directives of the 25th CPSU Congress, concentrated the efforts of the labor collectives, union and Komsomol organizations, soviet and management authorities and people's control on the successful solution of such key problems of the development of the economy as a rise in production efficiency and an increase in labor productivity, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an improvement in product quality, an intensification of the regime of thrift and a refinement of production management and labor organization.

These questions were regularly examined at plenums and sessions of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee, republic meetings and conferences of party-economic activists and at scientific-practical conferences. The organizing and political work of the gorkoms and raykoms, the primary party organizations and all communists of the republic was geared to their solution.

As a result of the selfless labor of tens and hundreds of thousands of people the republic fulfilled the 5-year quota for the sale of industrial output 25 days ahead of schedule. Almost R500 million worth of various products, of which consumer goods constituted a considerable proportion, were produced over and above the plan. Almost all industrial enterprises, production associations, departments, ministries, cities and rayons coped with the 5-year plans for sold output. More than 155,000 piece-workers and 16,000 brigades, shifts, sections and shops in industry, over 300 construction organization brigades, 35 Latvian Maritime Shipping Company ships' crews and also 120 enterprises and organizations reported fulfillment of their 5-year quotas by the 63d anniversary of the Great October.

I would like to mention with satisfaction the good work of the Ministry of Local Industry, Ministry of Procurement, Fishing Kolkhoz Union, Peat Industry Administration, Riga "Al'fa" Production Association, Daugavpils Sprocket Chain Plant, Liyepaya Haberdashery Combine, "Kompressor" Plant and "Avrora" Factory and other collectives, which completed the 5-year plans for output sales and labor productivity growth ahead of schedule.

We are rightly proud of the labor contribution to the republic's overall achievements of the socialist competition frontrunners--the true heroes of the 5-year plan. In their front ranks come Galina Mikhaylovna Grinyeva, hero of socialist labor, deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet and regulator at the Valsts Electrical Engineering Factory, Albert Eduardovich Ikauniyeks, hero of socialist labor, deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet and cutter at the Riga Car-Building Plant, Petr Varfolomeyevich Sokolov, hero of socialist labor and fitter at the "Al'fa" Association, Ol'ga Aleksandrovna Narovskaya, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and twister at the Daugavpils Chemical Fiber Plant, Tekla Bronislavovna Mazure, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Komsomol Prize winner and spinner at the "Rigas manufaktura" Association, Valentina Adamovna Kopylova, winner of the USSR and Latvian SSR State Prize and binder at the "Avrora" Factory, Mechislav Kazimirovich Karabeshko, winner of the USSR Council of Ministers Prize and brigade leader at the Daugavpils General Construction Trust, Stanislav Yazepovich Livmanis, agricultural worker emeritus of the Latvian SSR and machine-milking foreman of the Yaunpilsskaya Animal Husbandry Experimental Station, Zinaida Iosifovna Ganebnaya, winner of the USSR State Prize and brigade leader of Dobel'skiy Rayon's "Kron'autse" Hog-Raising Complex, Yanis Petrovich Pinka, hero of socialist labor, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and tractor driver of Tsesissky Rayon's "Alauksts" Kolkhoz, and many, many others.

In all years of the 5-year plan the following worked with initiative and a creative approach to matters and a high degree of responsibility: Oleg Konstantinovich Lenev, general director of the Valsts Electrical Engineering Association, Aleksandr Nikitovich Karev, director of the Daugavpils Sprocket Chain Plant, Viktor Ivanovich Dyrchenko, chief of the Latvian Maritime Shipping Company, Ranid Fedorovich Shchupanovskiy, general director of the "Radiotekhnika" Association, Yan Yanovich Ambaynis, former chief engineer and now director of the Daugavpils Chemical Fiber Plant, Valentin Andreyevich Nizhnik, director of the Liyepaya Haberdashery Combine, Yanis Yazepovich Zosins, director of the Livany Glass Plant, Zaur Sadyk-zade, captain of a large refrigerator trawler, Yan Maksimovich Sologubov, chairman of Rizhskiy Rayon's "Padom'yu Latviya" Kolkhoz, Romual'd Vladimirovich Kavinskiy, chairman of Preyl'skiy Rayon's "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" Kolkhoz, Yan-Voldemar Yanovich Endzelis, director of the Sovkhoz imeni 50-letiya SSR, Viyestur Avgustovich Gredzens, chairman of Doble'skiy Rayon's "Tervete" Kolkhoz, Arnol'd Krish'yanovich Suna, chairman of Aluksnenskiy Rayon's "Trapene" Kolkhoz, and others.

It is gratifying to know that the majority of the pacesetters and commanders of production named in today's report are delegates to the 23d Latvian Communist Party Congress and are present in this hall.

Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the congress to warmly and cordially welcome our right-flank men of the 10th Five-Year Plan and to express the most profound gratitude and acknowledgments to all those whose selfless labor is raising our republic to new heights of economic and social progress.

In the period under review the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and all the local party organizations paid unflagging attention to the development of the republic economy's material-technical base, the plan-based and purposeful buildup of its production potential and an increase in every way possible in production efficiency and work quality.

The very best remarks in this respect are deserved by the work of the Riga city party organization, whose contribution to the development of our economy it is difficult to exaggerate. After all, the capital's labor collectives are responsible for more than one-half of the republic's total industrial product.

What is particularly important is that throughout recent years the Riga workers have secured the entire increase in production without increasing the number of those employed. The capital's industry is above the republic-average level in proportion of products bearing the State Sign of Quality. In the 10th Five-Year Plan Riga initiated many patriotic undertakings aimed at an increase in production efficiency and work quality and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

A new movement for the mass search for and use of potential for an increase in production efficiency and the achievement of high final economic results was born and is gathering strength here at the start of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Its motto--"High Work Quality in Each Job"--conforms fully to the general content of the new 5-year plan and its principal tasks.

The Daugavpils and Liyepaya city party organizations and their party committees persistently solved questions of an increase in production efficiency and the quality of all work. The Ventspils and Rezekne city party organizations also managed to secure a high rate of industrial production growth.

The principal result of the work done was that in the 10th Five-Year Plan Soviet Latvia's economy rose to a new, qualitatively higher level.

A number of very important indicators testifies to this. Take, for example, national income--the most generalized indicator of economic growth. It increased in the period that has elapsed 21 percent. The republic currently occupies one of the leading positions in the country in the level of its production per capita. We see in this the great service of the gorkoms and raykoms, soviets, union and Komsomol organizations, people's control authorities and workers of all sectors of the economy of the republic's cities and rayons.

Total industrial production in the years that have elapsed increased 21 percent. And this means that R7.5 billion more industrial output was produced in the 10th Five-Year Plan than in the Ninth.

As envisaged by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, electronics industry, production of means of communication, machine building and chemical industry developed at a preferential rate. That is, those sectors which are at the forward edge of scientific-technical progress.

More than R6.2 billion of capital investments, which was 17 percent more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan, were channeled into the development of the republic's economy in the 5-year period altogether. One-third of our fixed production capital was replaced thanks to this and rose to R13 billion.

The modernization and retooling of production and the refinement of production processes continued actively on the basis of the utmost acceleration of scientific-technical progress and introduction of the achievements of science and progressive practice. More than 500 shops and sections were comprehensively mechanized and automated, over 1,000 assembly and flow lines were commissioned and more than 14,000 units of highly productive equipment were installed in the 5 years. Implementation of the measures of the comprehensive-target program to reduce manual and heavy physical labor enabled us to increase the number of workers involved in mechanized labor by 7 percent compared with 1975.

A sufficiently marked labor productivity increase was secured on the basis of consistent implementation of the instructions of the 25th party congress to the effect that material and financial resources should primarily be channeled into the retooling and modernization of operating enterprises. It rose 17 percent over the 5-year period, which enabled us to obtain almost 90 percentof the increase in industrial output.

A confident step forward was taken in the accomplishment of such an important task as an improvement in product quality. The relative proportion of products bearing the State Sign of Quality in the total gross product in the 5 years almost tripled and reached 21.3 percent. Our republic is in one of the first places in the country in this indicator. It should be mentioned that the extensive introduction of comprehensive quality-control systems played a big part here.

In speaking of the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan we see, of course, not only the successes but also its shortcomings, bottlenecks and unsolved problems. They were analyzed thoroughly and self-critically at Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenums and meetings of party activists and at the recent rayon and city party conferences and the report and election party meetings.

The main cause of all our difficulties is the fact that we did not always and everywhere work as our opportunities allowed and as our own decisions required. Full use was not made of available intrinsic production potential. An improvement in planning, a refinement of the economic mechanism and the policy of production intensification were effected slower than planned. We did not succeed in achieving everywhere an increase in work efficiency by way of the concentration and specialization of production, the creation of associations and a reduction in the management machinery.

It was not at all enterprises that the party organizations and managers displayed due concern for such most important components of efficiency as a growth in production volume and an increase in labor productivity, the rational use of financial, material and labor resources and the strictest economy in all matters.

Certain production capacities were commissioned behind schedule, which, in turn, lengthened the time taken to assimilate them. Work premises, installations, machinery and equipment were not used to their full potential. At more than 50 machine-building and metal-working enterprises the equipment shift-work index constituted less than 1.4 shifts.

We also have other shortcomings and gaps. If we approach them from the standpoints of the party's high demands--and there can be no other approach--we are obliged to level many complaints at many ministries and departments and managers.

Serious reproach is deserved by the work of the Ministry of Light Industry, among others. The production of woolen and linen cloth, footwear and outerwear did not increase but fell somewhat at its enterprises in the 5-year plan. The ministry failed to secure fulfillment of trade's requests for many products in short supply. There is virtually no reduction in the losses from defective work here. It would evidently not be out of place here to remind Comrade Minister E.Ya. Yablonskiy today that we expect from him more efficient leadership of the sector.

We are not, as before, satisfied with the work of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, which in the last 5-year plan allowed a big lag behind schedule to develop in its production. The shortage of bricks is particularly acute. We have spoken repeatedly of the urgent need to increase their manufacture. But the business is still at a standstill. Furthermore, the ministry did not even meet the minimum plan set for it, which was lower than the Ninth Five-Year Plan. There was a similar situation with rubble, claydite and cement. We believe that Comrade Minister N.I. Dorofeyev will finally draw the due conclusions from the criticism and embark in earnest on organizing the continuous provision of construction production with the essential materials and structures.

The Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry, the Pulp and Paper Industry Production Association, the "Sarkana zvaygzne" and RAF plants and certain other ministries, departments, associations and enterprises were also criticized in the period under review.

It is essential that the party committees adopt exhaustive measures to overcome the lagging of individual sectors, associations and enterprises, raise the level of all work there and insure due order and discipline. It must be remembered that the erratic work of even a small proportion of the labor collectives could undermine the final, summary result of the republic's efforts to fulfill the 5-year plans and party and government quotas.

It is essential that, in accordance with the draft Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development, we secure a 15-18-percent increase in industrial production in the 11th Five-Year Plan. This is a difficult task. It can only be accomplished under the conditions of our republic, where the strain on the balance of labor resources is growing increasingly, on the basis of a further intensification of production and its increased efficiency and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

And this means that questions connected with an acceleration of the labor productivity growth rate, the introduction in production of the achievements of science and progressive technology and the modernization and retooling of production should primarily be put at the center of the attention of the gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments, primary party organizations and managers. In a word, it is necessary to take up more boldly all that is most advanced and progressive and which produces tangible results in labor productivity growth and in economizing on resources. And strict, systematic party supervision should be exercised over the implementation of all these measures.

The policy of high production efficiency is inseparable from an increase in organization and order and a strengthening of discipline. Plan discipline, technological discipline, labor discipline.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee implemented a whole number of measures in the period under review aimed at strengthening labor discipline and reducing personnel turnover. This question was brought up for discussion at a Central Committee plenum. The work performed in this area by the party, union and Komsomol organizations and managers improved the state of affairs somewhat. But not everything is yet as it should be with respect to labor discipline in a number of places. Considerable losses of work time can be observed at many enterprises owing to absenteeism, poor labor organization and an indulgent attitude toward slackers and shirkers.

The gorkoms and raykoms, soviet and management authorities and primary party, union and Komsomol organizations must implement additional measures to achieve a considerable improvement in labor and state discipline and increased order and organization on the job and secure the rational use of work time and a reduction in personnel turnover.

Much has to be done for the economical expenditure of raw materials and intermediate goods, in which area instances of extravagance and lax management have still not been eradicated. It is necessary to strengthen organizing work on the mobilization of the labor collectives for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the set quotas for economizing on fuel-energy resources. Instances of the limits on energy consumption being exceeded cannot be overlooked. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of enterprise and organization leaders for lax management and waste in fuel and energy expenditure. Together with this, our plans should contain, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, extensive savings of fuel and energy connected with a purposeful technical policy and policy of capital investments.

We must strive for considerable improvements in consumer goods production in the present 5-year plan. Improvements in both the quantity and quality and also in the assortment of these goods. This is, as the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum observed, a task of paramount economic and political significance. Its accomplishment is connected in the most direct and immediate way not only with a rise in the people's well-being but also with the further development of the economy as a whole.

This is of particular significance for our republic for consumer goods here constitute almost half of total industrial production and run to approximately 10,000 varieties. Although their manufacture increased 17 percent in the 5-year plan, still more needs to be done in this field.

It has to be admitted that many types of consumer goods, and the industrial product manufactured at the republic's enterprises generally, fail to correspond in their indicators to modern requirements. It is sufficient to recall that only one-fifth of the industrial products assimilated in the last 5-year plan was certified with the Sign of Quality. Many goods not in demand are piling up in storehouses and remain on the store shelves a long time.

It is essential that the gorkoms and raykoms and gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms step up organizing work to uncover and utilize local resources for an increase in the manufacture and improvement in the quality of consumer goods in the sectors of light, food and meat and dairy industry and at enterprises of machine building, construction materials industry and timber, pulp and paper and wood-working industry. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of the leaders of ministries and departments and associations and enterprises, irrespective of their departmental allegiance, for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and quotas for the manufacture and supply of goods in mass demand in the right assortment and of the proper quality.

An improvement in the management of the economy is an indispensable condition of fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Over the 5-year period it will be necessary to complete the introduction of the measures formulated by the party to refine the management mechanism and intensify its influence on an increase in production efficiency and the quality of all work.

It is primarily necessary to upgrade the role of planning as the central element of management of the economy. The republic Gosplan, local planning authorities and the ministries and departments must henceforward make fuller use of the new indicators of planning and cost accounting and contribute to the accelerated intoduction of more refined technical-economic norms and the program-goal method.

Twelve comprehensive-target programs were formulated in the republic in the 10th Five-Year Plan and incorporated in the 5-year plan of economic and social development. They were aimed at the accomplishment of such vitally important tasks as an appreciable reduction in manual and heavy physical labor, the development of intersectorial production facilities, the elaboration and introduction of a republic quality-control system, the reinforcement of the base of the construction organizations, nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources and so forth.

In practice comprehensive-target planning extends to all the most important problems of our economy, is intersectorial and provides for the coordination of the work of various ministries and departments and the diverse nature of the economic and social development of the enterprises and social-cultural establishments on republic territory, irrespective of their departmental jurisdiction. This made it possible to accelerate considerably a reduction in manual and heavy physical labor, make an appreciable advance in upgrading product quality and to solve successfully many other national economic problems of intersectorial and all-state significance. In particular, the first stage of a machine tool-repair plant was commissioned in Daugavpils, the installation of a major powder metallurgy shop is being completed in Riga and construction is starting on an iron works in Yekabpils thanks to the several capital investments of union, union-republic and republic ministries. These enterprises will make it possible to release thousands of highly skilled machine operators for other work and save millions of rubles for the national economy.

Eleven comprehensive-target programs embracing the most important national economic problems have been prepared for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

It is necessary to insure their practical implementation everywhere and increase the responsibility of all participants for the unconditional fulfillment of the envisaged measures.

Work will continue in this 5-year plan on an improvement in the organizational structure of management, measures will be implemented for surmounting departmental separation and master plans of the management of national economy sectors with reference to the new tasks will be specified.

A most important question of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on an improvement in the management mechanism and an intensification of its influence on an increase in production efficiency and the quality of all work is the introduction of the brigade form of the organization and stimulation of the workers' labor. This must become the basic form in the current 5-year plan. This will, of course, be a complex and laborious matter. It will require great preparatory work both on the part of the planning authorities and ministries and departments and on the part of each labor collective, each party and union organization and enterprise and association managers. There must be no undue haste here or a race for percentage involvement; a real improvement in the state of affairs in production must be put at the top of the list everywhere.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committe paid constant attention to an increase in the efficiency of the work of all forms of transport and communications. A number of Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers decrees was adopted on these questions. Certain positive results were achieved. The republic's transport organizations coped, in the main, with the increased volumes of transportation. The workers of sea and river transport completed their 5-year quotas ahead of schedule.

However, the situation in transport, particularly railroad transport, remains strained. In particular, the plans for rail shipments of lumber and construction materials, metal, agricultural machinery and products of light, local and other sectors of industry are not being fulfilled. Car idling at industrial and goods stations has increased. Full use is not being made of the capacity of the transportation facilities. There is also much unused potential in motor transport.

It is essential that the ministries and departments, party, union and Komsomol organizations and the managerial personnel of transport enterprises strive for a fundamental improvement of work in this sector, organize the interaction of all forms of transport and work persistently for the efficient use of transportation facilities and a reduction in irrational shipments and unproductive idling.

The communications workers should concentrate their attention in the new 5-year plan on the fuller satisfaction of the need of the republic's economy and population for communications services.

## By Way of Intensification, Specialization and Agrarian-Industrial Integration

Throughout the period under review the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee paid constant attention to agricultural problems. They were a subject of the special concern of the Central Committee and its daily activity. The most important questions of this sector's development were examined at plenums, meetings of the republic's party and economic activists and sessions of the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat.

The republic party organization's efforts were geared to the consistent implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy and fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and 22d Latvian Communist Party Congress with respect to questions of the development of agricultural production.

Some R2 billion or one-third of total capital investments were channeled into the reinforcement of the material base of the republic's agriculture in the last 5-year period.

In the period under review the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee paid great attention to the further extension of the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration as the arterial path of agricultural intensification. In 1977 the Latvian Communist Party Central Commitee Fourth Plenum formulated and adopted in respect of these questions a comprehensive program calculated for the period up to 1990 and providing for the intensive and rational use of land and material-technical resources and accelerated agricultural production growth.

As a result of this work the republic now has over 70 interfarm enterprises, organizations and associations. More than 170 animal husbandry complexes for milk production and 17 for raising and fattening hogs were built and are operating on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Thus we advanced considerably in strengthening the material-technical base of agriculture and improving its management.

As a result the average annual production of meat in the last 5-year period increased by 43,700 tons, milk by 24,600 tons and eggs by almost 89 million. There was somewhat of an increase in the production of grain, sugar beet and certain other agricultural products.

In speaking of this we are nevertheless obliged to acknowledge that the final national economic results obtained in the 10th Five-Year Plan still far from correspond to our available potential and the vast resources which have been invested in the development of agricultural production.

The main blame for this lies with the party committees, the soviet and agricultural authorities, many kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and rural primary party organizations, which were unable to mobilize properly and head people's labor and political activeness and to display socialist enterprise and a high sense of responsibility.

Nor can we disregard here, it is true, the very significant fact that the weather conditions were exceptionally difficult for the republic's agriculture in the past 3 years. They set the workers of the countryside very severe tests. Merely to recall 1978, when the republic's agriculture was subjected to the extraordinarily strong influence of the elements and when we harvested only 15 quintals of grain on average instead of the planned 24. Nor was 1979 any better. Last year, 1980, turned out particularly badly for us. And it is well known that each poor-crop year can set animal husbandry back 3-4 years. But this did not happen.

Thanks to the selfless labor of the agricultural workers, the active participation of the urban population in agricultural operations and the great and diverse assistance of the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and USSR Council of Ministers, we succeeded in considerably mitigating the cruel blows of the elements.

To surmount their consequences as quickly as possible the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, for its part, adopted every conceivable measure. As you know, in March 1979 the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee 12th Plenum outlined additional measures for an increase in the production and sale to the state of meat, milk and other animal husbandry products in 1979-1980. Special attention was paid to the accelerated development of hog raising as the fastest-maturing sector of livestock raising for meat. As a result of the efforts which were applied new premises with more than 200,000 berths were additionally introduced and old premises with 150,000 berths were modernized and the numbers of hogs were sharply increased.

We can now say with satisfaction that the measures adopted by the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee 12th Plenum were correct and timely. Their implementation afforded the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes the opportunity even in such a difficult year for agriculture as 1980 of increasing the production of meat 17 percent, including that of pork 23 percent, compared with 1979. The strain on supplies of food products to the population was thereby eased somewhat.

Despite the big difficulties, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes markedly increased the average annual production of plant-growing and animal husbandry products compared with the previous 5-year plan and successfully fulfilled all their plans.

But this was the case with far from all farms. As you know, the republic has many lagging kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee has rendered and continues to render all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, particularly those where for a variety of reasons operating conditions have proven worse than the republic average, great assistance in strengthening the material-technical base.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and Latvian SSR Council of Ministers recently drew up and adopted a comprehensive decree which outlined cardinal measures to strengthen the economically weak farms over the next 5 years and, primarily, to improve their material-technical base and accelerate economic and social development. The Gosplan, Ministry of Agriculture, other ministries and departments, raykoms and rayispolkoms and kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic must adopt all necessary measures for the unconditional implementation of this decree.

Among the rayons which achieved the best results in the 10th Five-Year Plan, mention should primarily be made of Rizhskiy, Ventspilsskiy and Valmiyerskiy. The correct placement of cadres, making them strictly responsible for reaching the scheduled boundaries and for the undeviating observance of plan discipline and the inculcation in the farm leaders of initiative and a creative approach to matters enabled the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of these rayons to successfully fulfill the 5-year plans for sale to the state of the basic animal husbandry and plant-growing products.

In the republic as a whole the average annual gross agricultural product increased only 7 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan compared with the previous one, which was less than envisaged by the Main Directions of the Development of the USSR's Economy in 1976-1980.

We are obliged to reach considerably higher boundaries in the 11th Five-Year Plan. It is proposed that the average annual agricultural product in the republic increase 12-14 in the 5-year period and labor productivity in public farming 22-24 percent. To accomplish this task we have to achieve a more dynamic increase in the efficiency of all sectors of agricultural production in the current 5-year plan.

As before, our agriculture, with regard for the republic's natural and economic conditions, will specialize in dairy-meat animal husbandry and hog raising for bacon.

Naturally, this specialization must be based on a strong fodder foundation and, consequently, on the stable and efficient operation of crop farming. However, it has to be admitted that the development of this sector in recent years has not been catering for the economy's ever increasing needs. And it is not simply a matter here of difficulties caused by awkward weather conditions, although they did exert a negative influence. It is primarily a question of the serious lagging of farming's material-technical base, which inevitably leads to losses of the cultivated product. For this reason it is essential in the coming 5-year period to provide from the resources allocated for the needs of agriculture for the preferential development of the material-technical base of farming and feed production, to increase the construction of complexes for the primary treatment of the grain, drying and warehousing facilities and storage pits for fodder, potatoes, vegetables, mineral fertilizer and plant-protection agents, to strengthen the base of the seed-breeding farms and to improve the provision of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with fodder-producing equipment.

Together with this we must secure an increase in the farming product through more intensive land use. The gross harvest of the basic agricultural crops in the last 5-year plan was lower than anticipated basically owing to nonfulfillment of the plan for yield. Whence ensues the need in the new 5-year period for the implementation on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz of an entire complex of agrotechnical measures and for providing in them for the restoration of the fields, particularly those where the soil has become tightly compacted as a result of heavy rain. In other words, we need to persistently increase soil fertility, imparting a stable nature to crop farming.

An increase in every possible way in the production of grain as the basic forage and food crop remains a central problem. The draft Main Directions provide in the sphere of farming for the average annual production of grain in our republic to be raised to no less than 2-2.1 million tons. As you know, at the 25th CPSU Congress grain production was recognized as a shock work sector. We will have to work here more intensively than ever before. To insure satisfaction of animal husbandry requirements it is essential that the republic have 1.15 million tons of home-produced forage grain.

As observed at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, there are two ways to accomplish this task--increasing the yield and expanding the sown areas. The main path for us is undoubtedly active and purposeful work to increase the yield of the grain crops. It is necessary to persistently implement an entire complex of measures for the plan-geared upsurge of soil fertility. It is necessary even today to adopt decisive measures to accelerate the pace of seed preparation, enhance their quality, build up organic fertilizer and cart it out to the fields, repair the equipment in good time and increase the productive force of literally every hectare of land. In short, it is necessary to channel the entire arsenal of agrotechnical methods into and to use all possibilities and resources for a maximum increase in the cereals' yield and to subordinate the work of the party, soviet and agricultural authorities, farm leaders and specialists and all kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers to this end.

It is also essential to increase the production of potatoes, sugar beet, vegetables and other agricultural crops and sharply raise their yield.

Questions of a radical improvement in fodder production and problems of fully satisfying the fodder needs of public animal husbandry and the livestock owned privately by the citizens occupy a special place among our farming tasks. A considerable amount of work was done in the past few years on introducing new techniques of haylage and grass meal production, conserving the fodder and expanding the construction of feed kitchens. But we have still not yet achieved the stable and steady operation of this sector. The rate of development of the fodder base is lagging behind the rate of increase in the head of livestock somewhat.

A sharp turnabout must be made in fodder production in the 11th Five-Year Plan. In order to create a stable fodder base and cater for animal husbandry's growing requirements we must have laid in by the end of the 5-year plan no less than 2.5 million tons of coarse fodder, including 1.25 million tons of hay and haylage in straw equivalent, and 3 million tons of succulent fodder, mainly silage and root crops. In feed unit equivalent this means that average annual fodder production must be increased by more than 30 percent. The basis of the solution of this problem is a constant increase in the yield of the fodder crops, an improvement in fodder land, the creation thereon of highly productive grassland and a reduction in losses of fodder nutrients during harvesting and storage.

An increase in protein production remains an important question. For this reason, together with an expansion of the sowings of protein-rich crops such as alfalfa, clover, vetch, peas and lupins and also an increase in the production of grass meal it is essential to considerably increase the production of meat-and-bone and fish meal and dessicated skimmed milk and to organize the production of nutrient yeast. The efforts not only of agriculture but also of the Ministry of Food Industry, Ministry of Woodworking Industry, the Pulp and Paper Industry Production Association and other sectors directly related to this problem and possessing big opportunities must be directed toward this.

We are faced with a great deal of work in the sphere of the further development of animal husbandry, a buildup in the head of livestock and an increase in its productiveness. It is essential to raise the average annual production of meat in live weight to 432,000 tons and milk to 1.8-1.9 million tons in the 5-year plan. This task is not easy, but it is feasible. A good basis for its accomplishment was laid in the 10th Five-Year Plan, when a large number of animal husbandry complexes with industrial production techniques was built and a considerable increase in the head of livestock, particularly hogs and poultry, was achieved.

In the current 5-year plan it is essential to increase considerably the intensiveness of animal husbandry and raise the productiveness of the livestock and product quality.

Special attention should be paid to a considerable increase in the head of cattle, primarily cows. Our republic possesses favorable possibilities for this and can cater fully for the growing herd's provision with all types of home-produced highly-quality feed. We are obliged to achieve a steady growth in the milk yield and to have raised it to 3,300-3,400 kilos per cow by the end of the present 5-year plan and to secure high average daily weight gains in the fattening of cattle and hogs.

Fuller use of the material-production base which has already been created in animal husbandry represents big potential for the increased efficiency of animal husbandry. Together with new construction it is essential to actively renovate and modernize operating animal husbandry units, increase the efficiency of the use of the complexes, accelerate the introduction of the comprehensive mechanization of production processes and on this basis increase labor productivity and achieve an increase in the production of products and a reduction in their prime costs.

An improvement in the production of vegetables and fruit remains an urgent task. A Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming was set up in the republic to this end which is designed to regulate the entire complex of the production, procurement, shipment, storage, processing and sale of fruit and vegetable products.

It is indisputable that social production is the basis of an increase in the production of agricultural products. At the same time the population's private subsidiary farms, worker and employee horticultural and truck garden associations and also the enterprise, organization and establishment subsidiary farms are a significant source of the replenishment of meat, milk, potato, vegetable and fruit resources. In accordance with the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree, it is essential that the party and soviet authorities and enterprise and organization leaders contribute to their development in every possible way and help them acquire young livestock and chicks, seeds and fertilizer, procure fodder and sell the products.

It is necessary to make fuller use of the possibilities of reclamation for a radical improvement in the land. We are forced in setting this task to express the most serious critical remarks to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. In the last 5-year plan it relaxed considerably its leadership of the organizations under its jurisdiction and failed to secure the fulfillment of state quotas. Some 87,000 hectares of drained land were not commissioned, and a lagging was allowed to develop in almost all indicators of basic operations. The main reason for such significant failures was the incomplete organizational work of the ministry machinery and executives' insufficient concern for an improvement in the material-technical base of the reclamation organizations and the creation of suitable conditions for the workers' living and social conditions.

In order to rectify the situation the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee had to adopt measures to strengthen the ministry leadership.

It is planned to perform meliorative operations on overmoist land over an area of 285,000 hectares in the republic in the new 5-year plan. For the success of this volume of work it is necessary to provide for an increase in the capacities of a number of rayon construction and servicing organizations and to fundamentally improve the quality of the operations and the planning of the meliorative facilities.

At the same time special attention should be paid to an increase in the efficiency of the use of drained and irrigable land and a reduction in the time taken to achieve planned yield on this land. On many farms the productiveness of the improved land does not yet correspond to inherent possibilities.

The ministries of agriculture and land reclamation and water resources must draw up and adopt effective measures for an improvement in the use of the improved tracts and a strengthening of the water resource organizations with skilled personnel.

Measures were implemented in past years to increase the chemicalization of agriculture. The "Latvsel'khozkhimiya" Science-Production Association, which is entirely responsible for the scientifically substantiated chemicalization of agricultural production, was created in the republic for this purpose. The raykoms and rayispolkoms must render this important agrochemical service the utmost assistance and support and contribute to the development of its material-technical base.

It is necessary under the present year's difficult conditions to pay particular attention to a significant increase in the accumulation and application to the soil of organic fertilizer. This is task No 1 for all raykoms, rayispolkoms and agricultural authorities and each rural party organization. Its accomplishment will make it possible to secure the higher yield of agricultural crops and will contribute to the speediest surmounting of the consequences of the unfavorable weather conditions. The republic's planning authorities must, in conjunction with the ministries and departments concerned, examine the possibility of an increase in peat production for bedding and composting. It is also important to solve more quickly questions of an increase in the production of calciferous materials and an expansion of the volume of work on liming acid soils.

The further retooling of agriculture should be a subject of the particular concern of the party, soviet and management authorities. It is necessary to considerably raise the level of the comprehensive mechanization of basic production processes both in farming and in animal husbandry. The Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must provide for the further strengthening and specialization of agriculture's repair-servicing base. We must introduce new, progressive forms of the organization and use of equipment in agriculture more decisively.

As is known, in the 10th Five-Year Plan the republic party organization performed a great deal of work on a further refinement of the management of agriculture and the strengthening of its relations with the servicing sectors. The Talsy Rayon Agrarian-Industrial Association, which enabled us with the same amount of allocated capital investments to provide for their more effective use in the interest of the further development of the rayon's entire agrarian-industrial complex, was set up in 1976 as an experiment.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and republic government believe that the Talsy experiment has fully justified itself. Six rayon agrarian-industrial associations are currently operating successfully on the basis thereof, and all preparatory work has been completed in eight rayons for transition to this progressive form of management.

The raykoms and rayispolkoms and the agricultural authorities are obliged to insure the high production effect of all this great work and the daily and detailed analysis of practical results.

A most important and urgent task of the first year and the whole 11th Five-Year Plan is the social reorganization of the countryside and the creation of the most favorable conditions for the rural workers' work and life. The efficient use of agriculture's potential is inconceivable without the accomplishment of this task. It is essential that we perform a great deal of urgent work in this sphere.

The raykoms, rayispolkoms and all agricultural authorities are obliged to immediately adopt cardinal measures for an acceleration of the construction in the countryside of housing, kindergarten and creches and other social-cultural amenity establishments. All the republic's party organizations must embark on the solution of problems of the social reorganization of the countryside just as energetically and thoroughly and just as purposefully as they did at the time of fulfillment of the program of measures of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee 12th Plenum for the accelerated development of hog raising. Today, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, the issue can only be this: the farm leaders, party committees and soviet and union authorities must display no less concern for satisfaction of the rural workers' housing and social needs and increased cultural requirements than for the development of production.

An indispensable condition of an increase in production efficiency is the strengthening of agriculture with personnel and a further increase in the responsibility of farm leaders and specialists. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee has repeatedly drawn attention to this aspect of the matter. Despite all the difficulties we experience here, we have many kolkhozes and sovkhozes on which work proceeds well from year to year and the labor collectives achieve high, stable results. These farms' achievements are explained mainly by the high responsibility of the personnel, skillful labor organization and daily concern for people. All this indicates that we must decisively enhance the responsibility of farm leaders and specialists for the efficient organization of production and the skillful leadership of the collectives.

The republic's agriculture is experiencing a shortage of worker occupation personnel. It is essential to improve work on the appropriate staffing of the educational institutions training such personnel, expand the training and retraining at courses of mass occupation personnel, particularly machine operators, and create favorable conditions for their work and social life. We must create a reserve of tractor and truck drivers, combine operators and other machine operators from the ranks of the rural and urban population which could be used in periods of intensive agricultural operations. The enterprises and organizations which are patrons of kolkhozes and sovkhozes can and must make a big contribution to this.

The upsurge of agriculture is a partywide and nationwide concern. Therefore the party, soviet and management authorities of the republic must be imbued with high scrupulousness and responsibility for implementation of the party's program in the sphere of agricultural production.

Building Quickly, Economically and on a Modern Technical Basis

Questions of capital construction were a subject of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee's particular concern in the period under review.

As a whole, the republic's construction organizations did a considerable amount in the 10th Five-Year Plan. They assimilated 17 percent more capital investments than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan and commissioned the planned fixed production capacity. The introduction of large-scale complexes for the transshipment of various chemical freight and the production of liquid mineral fertilizer at the Ventspils Port Plant are particularly significant here.

We are proud of the fact that the great deal of work which was performed within compressed deadlines by the construction and installation worker collectives and the party, union and Komsomol organizations of the republic was appraised highly in cordial greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings represent high trust in and a big honor for the party organizations and all working people of the republic and are yet further striking and convincing evidence of the daily attention and Leninist concern of the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for a further increase in the well-being of the people and the development of the production forces of Soviet Latvia.

The republic's economy has been supplemented with a whole number of other important facilities in recent years. All power blocks at the Riga TETs-2 were put on industrial load and the expansion of the Kegums GES was completed. New production capacity at the Riga Order of Lenin Electrical Engineering Plant and the Valsts Electrical Engineering Factory, the "Rigas Apgerbs" and "Radiotekhnika" production associations and a mixed-feed plant and elevator in Dobele were commissioned. A water-intake installation was built which appreciably improved Riga's water-supply problem.

Much was done. However, the construction organizations can and must work better. The party and state authorities repeatedly complained about them seriously for the overall state of affairs in construction remains strained. Some R71 million worth of construction and installation work was not performed in the 5-year plan, nor were housing, children's preschool establishments, schools and other facilities introduced on schedule. We have not yet managed to put a stop to the process of the dispersal of capital investments around numerous construction sites. New construction is frequently planned without regard for the actual possibilities of the construction organizations. New projects are not always provided with planning-estimates documents and equipment on schedule.

The state of affairs at construction sites of the Ministry of Construction--the republic's principal contracting organization--is a cause for great concern. In the period under review we repeatedly sharply and justifiably criticized the work style and methods of the ministry machinery as a whole and Comrade Minister I.N. Ulmanis in particular. But there has been no noticeable improvement. As before, the ministry is failing to cope with the set quotas.

Of course, there are objective reasons here also. But they are not the most important, and this needs to be said bluntly. The main reason is the imprecise organization of labor and production, big losses of work time, poor discipline and a lack of due exactingness and a sense of responsibility for assignments among ministry executives.

All this is naturally negatively reflected in the results of work. The ministry fulfilled the 5-year plan quota only 81 percent, and the underfulfillment amounted to R267 million. And this was higher than its annual plan. This situation can no longer be tolerated. We are compelled once again to draw Comrade Minister I.N. Ulmanis's attention to the fact that he must adopt all necessary measures to organize the normal progress of construction operations and is obliged to show in practice his capacity for management.

All gorkoms and raykoms are obliged to pay paramount attention to the speediest removal of shortcomings and an improvement in the organization of construction operations.

For a further increase in the efficiency of capital construction the Gosplan, Gossnab, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, client-departments and contracting organizations must insure that the capital construction plans be balanced with the capacities of the construction organizations and material and financial resources, reduce the number of projects under construction at the same time and cut incomplete construction. It is essential to begin construction projects everywhere with well-considered engineering preparation, employ the progressive organization of production, concentrate resources primarily on the projects near completion and better involve all available material-technical resources in production. In short, it is necessary to make a sharp turnabout in improving construction and increasing its capacities.

The republic's construction workers are confronted with considerable and complex tasks on whose timely accomplishment the development of all sectors of the economy will largely depend. It will be necessary to assimilate R6.8 billion of capital investments, implement a huge program of social-cultural development, insure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for construction in the countryside and increase the pace of the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises.

The most serious attention must be paid to housing construction, which must be, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Commitee October Plenum, at the center of the attention of the soviets and under the strict supervision of the gorkoms and raykoms, party organizations and ministries and departments. We are obliged to achieve here the unconditional fulfillment of the quotas, be very exacting toward those who fail to insure the on-schedule commissioning of the houses envisaged by the plan and constantly increase the rate of installation of housing, simultaneously improving its quality and linking housing construction more closely with the solution of production problems. This task was set by the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum. This work must be regarded as a direct assignment of the CPSU Central Committee.

A creative approach to matters, promptitude in the solution of problems which arise, the maximum use of available resources and the high responsibility of each communist, worker and engineering-technical worker should be the basis of an improvement in all sectors of capital construction and an increase in its efficiency. We are obliged to build quickly, economically and on a modern technical basis.

## The Good of the People--The Highest Goal

At the center of the republic party organization's attention in the period under review was a rise in the working people's material and cultural living standard and the creation of the necessary conditions for their normal work, social life and recreation.

The intensive development of material production enabled us in the 10th Five-Year Plan to implement large-scale social measures. Some 84 percent of the republic's national income was used directly for formation of the consumption fund and housing and social-cultural construction. This was R3.6 billion more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

Real income per capita increased 16 percent. Payments and benefits from the social consumption funds increased by R1.4 billion. An increase in the wage rates and salary scales of workers employed in sectors of the nonproduction sphere was completed. The material-social living conditions of participants in the Great Patriotic War are being improved. Measures were implemented for the material stimulation of the work of pensioners continuing to work in the national economy, and kolkhoz members' pensions improved.

Apartment houses with a total useful area of 5.3 million square meters were built in the republic in the 5-year plan, which enabled over 450,000 people to obtain new well-appointed apartments and improve their housing conditions.

A number of new schools, children's preschool establishments and other cultural-social facilities was commissioned.

The physical plant of the health service was reinforced and expanded. Development of the resort city of Yurmala continued. A consistent improvement in the base of the treatment and prophylactic establishments and a refinement of their work was beneficently reflected in the effectiveness of treatment.

Substantial resources were allocated in the last 5-year plan for nature conservation measures.

The 5-year plan for the growth of retail commodity turnover was overfulfilled. The network of consumer service reception centers was expanded considerably.

However, there are still many shortcomings and unsolved questions in the sphere of social-cultural and everyday services. The question of the maintenance and quality of the repair of housing remains acute. The repair-construction organizations failed to fulfill the 5-year plan for housing repairs. The workers of the house-maintenance services are looking after the upkeep of housing inadequately, which is giving rise to the working people's justified complaints to the party and soviet authorities.

Trading enterprises are insufficiently engaged in a study of demand and the formation of orders by industry and have not learned to maneuver available resources on a current basis. After all, it is no secret that interruptions in the supply to the public of this commodity or the other occur frequently not because these commodities are in short supply but on account of the slowness of the sales workers themselves. The republic Ministry of Trade, the Latpotrebsoyuz and their enterprises and organizations locally sometimes make irrational use of market allocations and do not always react sufficiently sharply to instances of hoarding. Big losses are permitted in the trading organizations during the storage of potatoes, vegetables and other products. Due order has not been brought to bear in all stores, canteens, restaurants and cafes in the standard of service and the unswerving observance of the rules of trade. Abuses and the embezzlement of physical commodities are tolerated. All this is giving rise to the customers' justified complaints and creating additional difficulties in supplies to and sales services for the public.

The republic consumers' cooperatives and their organizations in the rayons must improve trade in the countryside, particularly along commission lines, increase purchases of agricultural products from the public and the kolkhozes, expand the production of necessary commodities at their own enterprises and replenish meat resources through the fattening of animals on food waste.

Some 1.6 million people daily take advantage of the services of public catering in the republic. But there are many enterprises, educational institutions and sovkhozes and kolkhozes which either lack canteens altogether or in which their operation remains at a low level. Not enough order desks, stores and buffets for the sale of cookery items and prepared foods have been created.

Ministry of Procurement enterprises, wholesale depots and trading organizations are reluctant to undertake the creation and expansion of packaging shops, owing to which there is a shortage of goods in small packages. The containerization system, whereby there is a reduction in losses during the shipment and storage of the goods, is being introduced too slowly.

The gorkoms and raykoms and gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms must pay particular attention to an improvement in the organization of trade and public catering and the rational and economical expenditure of commodity resources, primarily meat and dairy products. Such proven forms of trade as the organization of order desks at the enterprises, the sale of prepared foods via the canteens and cookery stores and other forms of rationing should be employed far more extensively for this.

There are instances of a refusal to accept orders and disruptions of the deadlines and of the low quality of their fulfillment in the consumer service system. The operating hours of consumer enterprises are not always convenient for the public. The leaders of consumer service enterprises and local soviet ispolkoms are displaying insufficient concern for locating workshops and reception centers in places convenient for the public, which leads to unnecessary loss of time.

The main reason for the serious shortcomings and gaps in trade and consumer and municipal services is that these ministries and departments involve themselves intolerably inadequately in the selection, placement and training of personnel. We can only hope for success in the services sphere if this work is performed by honest, conscientious, attentive and responsive people. It is very important that the raykoms and gorkoms reinforce the party stratum among this category of workers, increase the activeness of the primary party organizations and involve themselves more purposefully in organizing the exemplary operation of consumer service.

## Ideological Activity--A Comprehensive Approach

The period under review was characterized by a further increase in the role and significance of the party organizations' ideological activity.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee made the basis of all ideological work the directives drawn up by the 25th CPSU Congress for a comprehensive solution of the problems of ideological-political, labor and moral education. They were taken up by all party organizations and used in the work to mold an active life position in the republic's working people.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education" was of particular theoretical and practical significance. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee 13th Plenum examined the republic party organization's tasks to implement this decree. Implementing the plenum's decision and also the long-term plan of ideological work of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee for 1976-1980, the republic's party organizations realized a whole complex of measures providing for a further improvement in all ideological-political and educational work and an increase in its efficacy and deepening of its connection with real life.

In the period under review the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee systematically studied and examined questions connected with the basic areas of ideological work at the current stage. This activity was combined with a comprehensive analysis and collation of the practice of educational work of the party committees, primary party organizations and ideology departments and establishments.

Following the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee 22d Congress, the party organizations considerably broadened the quantitative and improved the qualitative composition of the ideological personnel. The organizing role of such a detachment thereof as the primary party organization deputy secretaries in charge of ideological education increased. Moral education organizers were selected from the party bureaus. Currently over 100,000 propagandists, rapporteurs, lecturers, political information workers and agitators are carrying out political education in the labor collectives. An increasingly large number of industrial and agricultural production organizers and specialists is becoming involved in active ideological work, and forms of their political-education intercourse with members of the labor collectives are being developed.

The system of the ideological-theoretical training of the personnel has become more refined. Over 8,000 ideological and management workers are studying in the republic University of Marxism-Leninism and the rayon and city ideological activist schools.

In the sphere of ideological-political education the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms concentrated their attention on arming the communists and all working people of the republic with an in-depth knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and party policy at the current stage and raising the masses' political consciousness in every way possible.

The activity of the system of party study, economic education, Komsomol political education and mass forms of propaganda was aimed primarily at the accomplishment of this task. Constant attention was paid to extended study of the works of the classic authors of Marxism-Leninism, the material of the 25th party congress, the new USSR Constitution and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other leaders of the party and the Soviet state. The number of those involved in political and economic studies and mass forms of propaganda in the 5-year period increased considerably and now constitutes more than 900,000 people in the republic or roughly 70 percent of all those in work.

Implementing the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Tasks of Party Training in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," the raykoms and gorkoms improved the structure and enriched the content of Marxist-Leninist education. The ideological-theoretical and scientific level of training and its effectiveness rose, and there was increased aggressiveness in the struggle against bourgeois ideology and morality, which are alien to us.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations improved work with the propaganda personnel. The qualitative composition of the propagandists grew numerically and improved. More than 21,000 activists participated in the "5-Year Plan of Efficiency and Quality for the Propagandist" movement. The introduction of personal creative plans and the public certification of the propagandists contributed to their enhanced work level.

Together with this, a study of the state of political and economic training in Daugavpilsskiy, Valkskiy, Limbazhskiy, Rizhskiy, Saldusskiy and other of the republic's rayons and cities and also at a number of Riga's enterprises shows that some party committees and primary party organizations are still not paying due attention to the content of the training and its ideological-theoretical level and are not making high demands on the political self-education of the communists and activists.

It is necessary to continue to improve work with the propaganda personnel and arm it with the skills of a comprehensive approach to the organization of the treaching and educational process, introduce active forms of tuition more effectively and increase the responsibility of each communist for a rise in his ideological-theoretical level.

The enhancement of the role of the collectives in people's labor, political and moral education was an important area of ideological education on the part of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms and the production association, enterprise and farm party committees. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee implemented measures to collate and disseminate the experience of the best enterprises and organizations in strengthening the educational role of the labor collectives and increasing the efficacy of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. A republic scientific-practical conference devoted to topical problems of an upgrading of the role of the labor collectives in the accomplishment of management and educational tasks was a success. The conference's recommendations were reflected in the work plans of the party committees and ministries and departments. Conferences on strengthening the working people's moral education were held everywhere in the republic's cities and rayons.

The system of the organization of socialist competition on the basis of such of its fundamental Leninist principles as the publicity and comparability of results and an opportunity for the repetition of progressive experience became more refined in the period under review. Considerably more attention came to be paid to the ideological-educational and moral aspects of competition. Over 90 percent of all those in work currently participate in competition in the republic, and 55 percent in the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. A number of valuable initiatives distinguished by profound and rich social-political and moral content were disseminated everywhere. Those such as, for example, "Working Without Laggards," "The Initiative and Creativity of Each for Increased Efficiency and Quality" and the Riga workers' new undertaking "High Work Quality in Each Job."

As you know, at a recent meeting of representatives of republic enterprise and organization collectives the Latvian SSR's working people's socialist pledges in honor of the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress and 1981 were adopted. They provide for the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan quotas of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

It is the task of the party organizations and also the soviets, unions, the Komsomol and managers of all levels to increase the efficacy of socialist competition in every possible way and support the working people's patriotic initiative and creative activeness aimed at realization of the 5-year plan quotas.

Particular attention should be paid to the development of the patriotic movement of Riga's labor collectives "High Work Quality in Each Job." Its purpose fully corresponds to the directives of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the tasks set by the draft Main Directions.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee approved the Riga people's undertaking and made it incumbent on the gorkoms and raykoms, soviet ispolkoms, the republic Council of Trade Unions, Komsomol Central Committee, ministries and departments, primary party, union and Komsomol organizations and managers to secure its most extensive dissemination.

It is necessary to strive to insure in the course of this competition that each labor collective and each worker actively participate on the basis of implementation of personal and collective plans-pledges in the struggle for the successful accomplishment of the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan, in the search for the use of potential for an increase in production efficiency and work quality and in securing the highest final results with the least expenditure in literally each job.

As an analysis shows, a formal attitude toward socialist competition is still observed in many production collectives, as a consequence of which far from full use is made of the wealth of opportunities for people's ideological-political, patritoic and moral education inherent in this movement.

It is necessary to continue to increase publicity of socialist competition, surround production frontrunners and innovators with honor and respect and at the same time collate in good time and disseminate in planned fashion their experience, put an end to shortcomings in job training more decisively and make more active use of moral and material incentives.

It is essential to contribute with all forms and means of ideological influence to the creation in the production collectives of an atmosphere of high consciousness, professionalism, discipline and irreconcilability to shortcomings.

Realization of the plan of economic and social development and the socialist pledges for 1981 demand of all labor collectives and each worker more active, really shock work and the stronger commissioning of all factors of the qualitative growth of production.

The republic party organization paid considerable attention to a further improvement in such important areas of ideological activity as lecture propaganda and agitation-mass work and strove for an enhancement in the role of the cultural-educational establishments in the overall system of ideological-political education. Both quantitative and qualitative growth were observed in all these areas in the period under review.

Lecturer and rapporteur cadres were strengthened appreciably. The certification of lecturer cadres which was carried out in the republic in 1979-1980 contributed to this to a considerable extent. Agitation-mass work is now performed by approximately 77,000 rapporteurs, political information workers and agitators. There was an improvement in the period under review in their qualitative composition thanks to the enlistment in this work of elective party activists, the best-trained communists and national economy specialists.

A steady trend can be observed everywhere toward an increase in the number of public speeches and at the same time a rise in their ideological-theoretical level and a strengthening of the organic connection with real life, the practice of communist building and the accomplishment of specific national economic tasks. Considerably more attention was paid to social-political topics and the problems of moral education.

Increasingly great relative significance in the practical activity of the palaces and houses of culture and the clubs, libraries and museums is attached to mass measures devoted to propaganda of our party's domestic and foreign policy, the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and the socialist way of life.

Positive results were also achieved in the work of the people's universities, from which 236,000 people graduated in the 5-year period.

The practice of conducting a uniform political day in the republic is being filled with new, more profound moral and organizational content.

A start was made to the systematic and comprehensive study and collation of questions put by the working people as an important factor of the revelation of the objective and subjective conditions influencing the formation of public opinion.

Examples of fruitful, effective work in these areas of the ideological front can now be found in every city and rayon.

Nevertheless, the level of agitation-propaganda work does not yet correspond everywhere to modern demands and the working people's higher educational and cultural level and requirements. It sometimes lacks depth, promptitude and aggressiveness, particularly in the struggle against lapses into bourgeois ideology and the antipodes of communist morality. The results of propaganda and agitation are often evaluated in the primary party organization mainly from the number of lectures, reports and talks and not from the level of people's labor and public activeness and not from practical acts on the job. The gorkoms and raykoms, the "Znaniye" Society and the primary party organizations must do away with these shortcomings and improve the quality of verbal political agitation and propaganda and cultural education.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee paid great attention in the period under review to leadership of the work of the mass information and propaganda media and to reinforcing their physical plant. A single edition of newspapers and journals rose to 3.2 million copies, and almost 18 million books and brochures are published annually. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Publishing House new newspaper-journal complex was commissioned. Four central publications and all republic and certain city and rayon newspapers were switched to offset printing. The introduction of color television was completed.

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education," the press organs, primarily the newspapers TSINYA and SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA and the journal KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVII, radio and television and LATINFORM raised meaningfulness, specificity and promptitude in their work. Their impact on the development of the economy, science and culture and all social life increased. They are participating actively in propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory, the organization of socialist competition and the dissemination of progressive experience and the accomplishment of the tasks of the ideological-moral education of the masses.

Together with this, certain newspaper, journal, television and radio editorial collectives still lack an ability to concentrate attention on the main problems on whose solution our success depends. Verbal babble and newspaper cliches are being eradicated too slowly.

There are considerable gaps in the work of certain fiction and poetry publications. This applies, in particular, to the newspaper LITERATURA UN MAKSLA, which was justly criticized for publishing artistically mediocre works of literature and art whose content was of little significance and which were at times ideologically immature even.

The party committees and party organizations must display more scrupulousness and exactingness in evaluating the activity of their press organs and greater concern for the more effective use of the mass information and propaganda media for the solution of topical problems of the economy and culture, for portraying the best people and for criticism of shortcomings.

The State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and Book Trade, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and newspaper and journal editorial boards must adopt all measures to insure that the press product released and the entire activity of the mass information and propaganda media serve even better the cause of ideological backing for the far-reaching program of work which has been scheduled by our party for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the long term.

As before, questions connected with the education of the republic population in a spirit of socialist internationalism and the friendship of the peoples, an increase in Soviet people's political vigilance and exposure of the reactionary essence of bourgeois nationalism, international Zionism and anti-Soviet bourgeois propaganda were the subject of the republic party organization's constant attention in the period review.

A considerable amount of work was done to propagandize the internationalist traditions of the Latvian proletariat. A number of monographs, collections of documents and recollections of revolutionary fighters was published designed to contribute to the further development of these traditions and the communist education of the youth. The movement of young people in development of international relations and a study of the revolutionary past of the Soviet people by way of walking tours to sites of revolutionary, combat and labor glory and the creation of international friendship clubs, museums and exhibitions is spreading.

A great deal of noble educational work is being performed by party veterans, participants in the October Socialist Revolution and the underground in bourgeois Latvia and participants in the civil and Great Patriotic wars. The republic party organization is proud of them. Permit me, comrade delegates, on your behalf to express to them cordial gratitude and wish them good health and further success in work.

The republic party organization's multifaceted work to prepare for and celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Great October, the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Latvia and the 40th anniversary of its restoration contributed to a large extent to the assertion of internationalism and the ideas of friendship of the peoples as an important component of the working people's Marxist-Leninist world outlook. The ideological-theoratical content of the party organizations' agitation-propaganda activity was considerably enriched in the process of this work.

There was an increased need for an active and purposeful rebuff to the penetration of bourgeois nationalist ideology in the atmosphere of exacerbation of the ideological struggle and imperialist propaganda's endeavor to utilize the nationality issue as a way to preach anticommunism. Proceeding from this, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau repeatedly examined questions of the working people's patriotic and international education, directing the party organizations toward an increase in political vigilance and the creation of an atmosphere of intolerance of any kind of ideologically-politically unhealthy manifestation.

It is the task of the party organizations and ideological personnel to inculcate in Soviet people firm ideological conviction and political stanchness in respect of all the intrigues of hostile propaganda and an ability to evaluate the processes occurring in real life from class standpoints. Education in a spirit of internationalism and the strengthening of the friendship of the peoples is and will remain a central task of the party, soviet, union and Komsomol and cultural and public organizations, the mass information organs and all our cadres.

The working people's scientific-atheistic education is an important area of ideological work. The population's religiosity level is gradually falling and the incidence of religious ritual is declining in the republic as a result of purposeful work of the party and public organizations. Certain experience has been accumulated of the organization of scientific-atheistic work and the activity of the rayon and city atheist councils as a form of leadership of atheistic education.

However, we cannot be satisfied with the successes scored in the sphere of scientific-atheistic work. Religion and the church continue to influence a certain section of the population. It is necessary to take account of the fact that bourgeois propaganda makes active use of the religious cover for the organization of ideological sabotage against socialism. For this reason it is important to insure the unity of internationalist and atheistic education. Scientific-atheistic education should be organically interconnected with all the prinicpal areas of ideological work. The raykoms and gorkoms and the party organizations must increase their attention to this work and, particularly, to the use of the various forms of civil rituals.

We are constantly strengthening the patronage relations of the labor collectives, educational institutions and creative unions and organizations with the military units and subunits of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet and the Baltic Border District. The selfless and untiring service of Soviet soldiers in insuring constant combat readiness, their active participation in the republic's sociopolitical life and their assistance in the accomplishment of economic tasks have earned the universal love and respect of Soviet Latvia's working people. Permit me on your behalf to express wholeheartedly for this to the representatives of the Soviet Army and Navy and border guards present here today at the congress and, through them, to the entire army personnel profound cordial thanks and gratitude.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th party congress, the republic's party organizations did much to further improve military-patriotic and defense-mass work among the population and to improve young people's preparation for service in the Soviet Armed Forces.

The level of activity of the republic DOSAAF organization rose markedly. In the past 5 years the defense society grew by more than 300,000 people. Its physical plant was reinforced, technical forms of sport were further developed and the skill of the sportsmen increased.

Physical culture and sport have certain successes in the republic. The all-union "Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR" physical culture complex is being introduced increasingly extensively. There were extended possibilities for physical culture and sport lessons, the personnel and physical plant were reinforced and good indicators were achieved in the organization of mass physical culture-health improvement work. Some 18 representatives of Soviet Latvia, who won 5 gold, 7 silver and 3 bronze medals, made an impressive contribution to Soviet sportsmen's overall victory at the 1980 winter and summer Olympics.

However, the party, soviet, union and Komsomol organizations and the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport must do even more to improve physical culture-mass work in the labor collectives and educational institutions and the place of residence.

The Soviet way of life is organically connected with a strengthening of socialist legality. In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the provisions of the USSR Constitution, important measures were implemented in the republic to refine legislation, improve the activity of the district attorney's office, the MVD and the Ministry of Justice and also the courts and to develop the activeness of the public and enhance its role in maintaining law and order.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms are paying constant attention to questions of educating the working people and the younger generation in a spirit of strict observance of Soviet laws, state and labor discipline, a solicitous attitude toward socialist property and the surmounting of survivals and morals in people's minds which are alien to our system.

However, this continues to be an acute problem.

Certain party committees and soviet authorities underestimate the entire acuteness of the fight against crime and are failing to provide daily leadership of the law enforcement authorities and to insure strict exactingness toward them for the state of law and order. There is a lack of purposefulness in this work and of the unity of action of party, state, management, union, Komsomol and other public organizations with the administrative authorities, and the broad working people's masses are often not enlisted in it.

Particular responsibility for this is borne by the internal affairs, district attorney's office, judicial and court authorities, which are called on to guard Soviet legality, the interests of society and citizens' rights. An inadequate struggle is being waged against lax management, window-dressing and inflated reports and against persons refusing to perform socially useful labor.

It is essential that the party committees and soviet and law enforcement authorities step up work to maintain law and order and the fight against infringements of the law and increase its effectiveness, strive persistently for the eradication of crime and raise the broad working people's masses to the accomplishment of this statewide task.

The current stage of communist building is making new, higher demands on education, science and culture. Major measures were implemented in the period under review for the further refinement and strengthening of the general educational, vocational-technical, secondary specialized and higher school.

The physical plant of the general educational schools and children's preschool establishment improved considerably in the 10th Five-Year Plan. New school buildings for 49,000 pupils, school hostels with 2,800 places and preschool establistments for 24,700 children were built in 1976-1980. The construction of housing for rural school teachers tripled in this period compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

A task of tremendous social significance--practically all students completing the eighth grade acquire complete secondary education in various secondary educational institutions --was successfully accomplished.

A system of the job training and vocational guidance of seniors in the form of interschool industrial-training centers, industrial-tuition shops and student summer labor associations has taken shape in recent years in the republic under the leadership of the gorkoms and raykoms and with the great assistance of the enterprises.

However, the school teaching collectives and party organizations are faced with the tasks of a further refinement of the teaching process and an increase in the quality of the students' knowledge and communist education.

The role of the vocational-technical schools in the training and education of a fitting replenishment of the working class increased. More than 95,000 skilled workers were trained in the 5-year plan in the vocational-technical education system for the republic's economy, which was 10,000 more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

At the same time, evaluating what was achieved critically, it has to be observed that there are still shortcomings and unsolved problems in the work on training the young working class replacement shift. The party organizations and leaders of the labor collectives and the sectorial ministries and departments are displaying insufficient concern for and attention to questions of placing vocational-technical school graduates in a job and their adaptation, their work and public activity and work and social conditions, which gives rise to personnel turnover.

The republic's higher and secondary specialized educational institutions successfully fulfilled the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas for the training of specialists. More than 30,000 specialists with higher education and approximately 52,000 with secondary specialized education joined the republic's economy and scientific and cultural establishments.

At the same time we cannot fail to mention a certain unevenness in the qualitative training of the specialists. Together with the progressive scientific-pedagogical collectives operating at the level of modern requirements there are certain faculties, departments and sections which are not providing fully for the high-quality training of specialists.

It is essential that the Gosplan, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and State Committee for Labor and Social Problems exercise more effective supervision of the use of skilled personnel and strive for a significant improvement in planning the training and assignment of young specialists.

The republic's scientists, primarily the collectives of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences and the VUZ's, made a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas.

Many important works of our scientists won extensive recognition. Two works, in whose completion the Institute of Electronics and Computer Equipment and the Institute of Microbiology participated, were awarded the USSR State Prize in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and 15 works of the academy's scientists were awarded the Latvian SSR State Prize.

Effective forms of science's ties to production making it possible to assimilate many scientists' proposals on an industrial scale in a short time are being developed, and academic scientific-technical complexes are being created.

The main efforts of the republic's social scientists were concentrated on a study of the theoretical and practical problems of developed socialism, the historical experience of the CPSU and the Latvian Communist Party and problems of communist education.

In the new 5-year plan the republic's scientists have to achieve a further increase in the efficiency and quality of scientific research.

The ministries, departments, production associations and party organizations should display greater concern for the speediest introduction of completed scientific and scientific-technical developments in production and in the development of effective forms of contact with the scientific establishments.

Literature and art continued to develop successfully in the period under review, and their role in the working people's ideological-moral education was enhanced. The recent party meetings in the creative unions and in cultural and art establishments, the congresses of the creative unions which were held in these past years and the creative and public activeness of the artistic intelligentsia show with new force that the personalities of literature and art of Soviet Latvia, closely rallied around the Lenin Party, are proceeding toward the 26th CPSU Congress as a combat detachment of artists for whom there is no higher honor than service of the people and the dear Communist Party.

Lettish Soviet artistic culture is being intensively enriched by the spiritual values and creative experience of the fraternal USSR peoples, primarily the artistic achievements of the great Russian people. Drawing new impetus for its development from the all-soviet treasure house of spiritual values, Lettish artistic culture has become considerably richer in content and more multifaceted in form. It is satisfying increasingly fully the spiritual requirements of the working people not only of the republic but of the whole country also.

A striking expression of public recognition of the work of Soviet Latvia's creative intelligentsia is the conferment of the title of hero of socialist labor on USSR People's Artist Lilite Berzin' and the award of the Lenin Prize to Indulis Zarin', people's artist of the republic, and the USSR State Prize to Imant Kokars, people's artist of the Latvian SSR.

Our writers and artists and stage, musical and motion picture personalities endeavor in their work to portray more deeply and strikingly the multifaceted manifestations of the Soviet way of life, reveal its most typical features and assimilate artistically the new phenomena of contemporaneity. Their best works are imbued with high civic and moral fervor, social optimism and unshakable faith in man and in the moral and spiritual progress of Soviet society. Of these, we may cite the new books of Oyar Vatsiyetis, Imant Ziyedonis, Yanis Kalnin', Regina Ezera and Zigmund Shuin'sh and a number of successful performances in the republic's theaters, feature films and journalistic documentaries. These also include the works of the artists Edgar Iltner, Indulis Zarin', Aleksandr Stankevich, Dzhemma Skulme and Rita Valnere, the sculptures of V.I. Lenin and heroes of the revolution and the Great Patriotic War of the artists Yuris Maurin, Lev Bukovskiy, Valdis Alberg and Gayda Grundberg and the musical works of Yanis Ivanov, Adol'f Skulte, Imant Kalnin'sh and Raymond Pauls.

As aspiration to know in great depth the current problems of the life of the people and to capture more accurately the beating of their pulse is a characteristic feature of the artistic intelligentsia. The cooperation of literary and art personalities with the labor collectives was further developed in the last few years. New forms of cooperation emerged--contracts between the creative unions and the labor collectives, rayons and cities of the republic. It is the task of the creative unions, artistic collectives and party organizations to develop all forms of this cooperation in every way possible, expand its geography and popularity and strive to insure that the measures which are implemented become systematic and occupy a lasting place in the system of the republic working people's comprehensive education.

In the period under review the Communist Party Central Committee, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations of the creative unions and cultural and art establishments displayed constant concern for an improvement in the practice of control of the development of artistic culture. The work of the republic Ministry of Culture, the Artists Union party organization and the editorial board of the KAROGS journal and questions of the political education of literary and art personalities and others were the subject of discussion in the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. The Central Committee drew the attention of the Ministry of Culture, the creative unions and their party organizations to the need for a refinement in the style and methods of leadership of the creative process and a rise in the ideological-artistic level of works of literature and art.

While paying the services of Lettish Soviet literature and art in the communist education of the working people their due we have a right today to expect from the masters of artistic culture a more profound artistic investigation of the most important aspects of the vital activity of our contemporary.

The life of each Soviet person is primarily connected with labor and with the accomplishment of the tasks of socioeconomic and cultural building. For this reason we cannot fail to be disturbed by the fact that attention to an investigation of the manifold creative activity of Soviet man and the incarnation of a striking positive image has declined in works of art in recent years. Portrayal of the relationships of family and everyday life predominate in artistic practice, and, furthermore, many works on this subject lack an in-depth social characterization of the heroes and the artistic generalization of phenomena. The historical-revolutionary and military-patriotic themes also merit more in-depth artistic study.

The Ministry of Culture, State Committee for Cinematography and the creative unions must exert a more effective influence on creative practice and a rise in its ideological-artistic content. The party organizations of the creative collectives are obliged to display constant concern for the ideological-political Marxist-Leninist education of the artistic intelligentsia, particularly the creative youth. We express the firm confidence that literary and art personalities will continue to be the party's loyal assistants in the successful accomplishment of the tasks of communist building.

## Perfecting the Style of Organizational-Party Work

Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee is consistently and unswervingly pursuing a policy of a further rise in the level of the organizing and political work of all party organizations.

Measures were persistently implemented in the period under review to strengthen the party ranks, perfect the forms and methods of party leadership of the working people's mass organizations and all spheres of social life, increase the efficiency of the primary party organizations and reinforce the vanguard role of the communists. In other words, effective measures were adopted to insure that the entire multifaceted activity of the Lavtian Communist Party correspond to the spirit of the times and the increased tasks of communist building at the current stage.

Report and election meetings and rayon and city conferences were held in the republic party organizations on the eve of the congress. They were conducted on a high organizational and political level and in an atmosphere of professionalism and creative activeness. More than 95 percent of the communists participated in the meetings in the primary party organizations. One out of every three spoke in the debates.

A self-critical, exacting analysis of the results of the work geared to the speediest solution of urgent problems was at the center of the attention of the meetings and conferences. Many proposals and critical observations were expressed in the course of the reports. They were all thoroughly examined in the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and measures are being adopted in respect of them. All this is contributing to the further development of intraparty democracy, the strict observance of the Leninist standards of party life and an increase in the quality of all party work.

The Latvian Communist Party grew by 17,959 in the period under review. There were 161,264 communists in its ranks on 1 January 1981.

It is important to emphasize that the qualitative composition of the party replenishment improved considerably. Workers now constitute 59 percent of those newly admitted to the party. It may be recalled for comparison that workers constituted only 52.7 percent of those admitted in the previous 5 years. The party organizations continue to be actively replenished with foremost kolkhoz members and the best representatives of the intelligentsia and working, kolkhoz and student youth, mainly Komsomol members. Women annually constitute more than 40 percent of party members.

The overwhelming majority of the young party members is distinguished by political activeness and sound professional training. Currently 71 percent of the communists have higher, incomplete higher and secondary education.

The bulk of those who have joined the party rapidly becomes involved in the practical business of its organization and becomes its active strength. This is greatly to the credit of the raykoms and gorkoms and primary party organizations.

Implementing the directives of the 25th congress and fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Work of Kirgiz Party Organizations on Admitting to the Party and Training CPSU Candidates," we paid particular attention to the ideological conditioning of the communists, an intensification of their vanguard role in production, the development of initiative in social work and exemplary conduct in everyday life. The majority of the republic's party organizations insures high mutual exactingness and supports high-minded comradely criticism. As a rule, they rid themselves decisively of those who fail to justify the high title of commmunist. Following the 22d congress, we excluded and expelled 4,209 persons from the party, including 770 candidates. These figures at the same time testify to serious oversights in the selection of people for the party.

There is insufficient study of the entrants' professional and political attributes in a number of places. As a result some of those admitted do not pass the candidate's probabionary term and, naturally, do not become CPSU members. The fact that there is an appreciable number of ordinary workers among those excluded and expelled from the party is a cause for concern. This is particularly apparent in the Daugavpilsskaya and Liyepayskaya city and Moskovskaya and Proletarskaya rayon party organizations. Why is this so? Because the party organizations sometimes tolerate considerable shortcomings in the training of party candidates. They are often given no assignments or assistance, and their work on themselves is monitored inadequately. It is for this very reason that not all young communists assimilate in depth the provisions of the program and rules and the Leninist standards and principles of party life. Yet many party committees have accumulated good experience of work in this field.

The Leningradskiy and Yelgavskiy rayons and the "Al'fa" Production Association party organization, for example, adopt a creative approach to party admittance and training of the young communists. Purposeful use is made here of such an effective form of work as the young communist schools. These schools help them acquire not only theoretical knowledge but also certain practical skills and develop the activeness and initiative of the young party members.

The task is to insure that all party committees work actively with the young communists, multiply the accumulated positive experience and raise the title and significance of party member ever higher and higher, as the great Lenin adjured us and as required by the CPSU Rules.

The period under review is characterized by increased attention to the organizational and political strengthening of the party organizations. Somewhat of a reduction in the primary party organizations and an increase in the number of lower links and party committees is to be observed. This is natural for it reflects the intensive process of the concentration and specialization of industrial and agricultural production. The Latvian Communist Party currently has 3,757 primary party organizations, 2,976 shop organizations and 5,183 party groups. And, furthermore, the number of shop organizations increased by 632 and that of party groups by 1,042 in the last 5 years.

Positive changes occurred in the body of party organization secretaries and party group organizers. They have higher and secondary education, in the main. Over 37,000 people altogether have been elected secretaries and party group organizers and party committee and bureau members. By their creative work these people largely determine the level of the party organizations' efficiency. They deserve the warmest gratitude for their disinterested and indefatigable activity.

I would like to mention particularly the party organizations of the production associations, the number of which has reached 82 in the republic. Associations are also being set up in the countryside. This process will undoubtedly continue. Consequently, questions of refining the structure, content and methods of the activity of these party organizations are acquiring and will continue to acquire even more topical significance. And it is very important here to collect available experience grain by grain and collate and disseminate it. Some 20 secretary councils, which coordinate and get agreement on the actions of the party organizations on questions of party leadership of production, work with the personnel and the organization of socialist competition, are currently operating in industry, agriculture and construction. The gorkoms and raykoms should meticulously direct their work, striving to insure that it become more meaningful, active and effective.

In these years Central Committee plenums and Bureau sessions regularly examined raykom and gorkom reports on questions of a refinement of organizational-party work and an increase in the party organizations' efficiency in the accomplishment of the tasks confronting them. This produced positive results. It may be said with satisfaction that the level of the party organizations' work rose markedly, as a whole. Their activity became richer in content and more effective in results.

Nevertheless, as a study of the state of affairs locally and discussion in the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee of the reports of, for example, the Stuchkinskiy and Madonskiy raykoms shows, some primary party organizations are still working inadequately, are not looking into questions of the development of the economy in depth and are paying insufficient attention to people's education and fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU Rules. All this demands of the raykoms and gorkoms even greater efficiency and competence in work on the organizational-political strengthening of the party's lower links and their increased concern for the instruction of the shop party organization secretaries and party group organizers.

Implementation of cadre policy is a leading area in the republic party organization's activity. Precisely this, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, is the powerful lever by which the party influences the course of social development. And it may be said today with complete justification that all links of the party, soviet and management bodies and public organizations have been consistretly strengthened with politically mature, competent workers capable of rallying people and organizing their concerted and smooth work since the 25th congress.

Marked positive changes occurred in the period under review in the qualitative composition of the cadres. Now all raykom and gorkom secretaries have higher education, and more than two-thirds of them are industrial and agricultural specialists. There was a considerable improvement in the qualitative composition of department heads and raykom and gorkom instructors, industrial enterprise managers, kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors, soviet, union and Komsomol body workers and the management machinery. We are increasingly acquiring leaders who, together with specialized, have party-political education, which corresponds to modern requirements. For example, 30 of the 39 raykoms and gorkom secretaries, two-thirds of rayispolkom and gorispolkom chairmen and 40 percent of ministers and state committee chairmen of the republic have party-political education.

Extensive possibilities have been created here for cadre training and improvement. Some 403 people were retrained at permanent courses in the Leningrad Higher Party School and in the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Improvement Institute. More than 2,100 party, soviet and other workers increased their knowledge at permanent courses of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. On the basis of these courses 1,600 full-time party organization secretaries studied at 7-day seminars. Seminars with raykom and gorkom secretaries and rayispolkom and gorispolkom chairmen on topical theoretical and practical issues with the obligatory study of progressive experience are regularly conducted in the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

We must continue to unswervingly implement the policy of an improvement in every way possible of the instruction and retraining of all executive personnel for he who does not study and systematically increase his knowledge cannot be a leader of a Leninist type. Such a leader inevitably begins to fall behind and involuntarily loses the qualities of true organizer and educator of the masses. This needs to be recalled because workers can be encountered frequently here who deride theoretical study and sometimes forget the political aspect in the solution of management problems.

"The modern leader," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "must be an organic combination of party-mindedness and profound competence and discipline and initiative and a creative approach to matters. At the same time, in any area a leader is obliged to also take account of the sociopolitical and educational aspects, be responsive to people and their needs and requests and to set an example in work and everyday life." The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee organizes its activity in the selection, placement, training and education of leader cadres by proceeding from these requirements. As a whole, the republic's leader cadres are implementing party policy persistently, creatively and consistently and securing fulfillment of its decisions. The majority of them are distinguished by high moral substance, devotion to the cause, competence, unflagging concern for production efficiency, concern for the people of labor and a sensitive, attentive attitude toward the working man and his needs and requirements. And this is the guarantee of our further successes.

But against this generally favorable background we cannot say that all workers were, as they say, up to the crucial tasks of the last 5-year plan. The Central Committee was forced to dismiss certain of the republic's executives for a violation of the standards of communist morality, abuse of office and inadequate work. Analyzing these cases, we can see clearly that various violations are manifested where there is a lack of due exactingness on the part of the party committees toward the managers, the right of control over the administration is not exercised, where there is no real struggle for state interests and where the role of criticism and self-criticism, particularly criticism from below, is disparaged.

This is precisely the reason why leaders who instead of displaying initiative and socialist enterprise take the path of defrauding the state and of window-dressing have not yet been removed. A recent party Central Committee Bureau meeting seriously criticized comrade ministers I.P. Berzin and N.G. Altukhov and certain other leaders for a lenient attitude toward instances of inflated reports and window-dressing at enterprises under their jurisdiction. We will continue to make an uncompromising evaluation of such nonparty acts.

Nor can we be reconciled to the fact that certain leaders substitute the empty bluster of meetings for vital creative work, breed paper and sometimes permit laxity and unconcealed bungling. We can cite the following example here. Last June, at a time of a strained situation with respect to Riga inhabitants' bread and flour supplies, Comrade I.I. Volchek, director of the "Druva" Bakery, and Comrade D.Ya. Abrant, deputy minister of food industry, closed Bakery No 6 for modernization without making any prior arrangements. An end to this modernization was not in sight, and the equipment was becoming useless. A bakery with a capacity of 20 tons of bread a day was actually taken out of commission, and Comrade D.Ya. Abrant, who is responsible for this sector, did not even get around to visiting the facility in 6 months. It took the intervention of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee for the ministry to recall the abandoned bakery.

A strict critical approach to all matters is now of particular significance. It is therefore necessary to continue to make effective use of a proven weapon of our party--criticism and self-criticism. Without forfeiting its sharpness and high-mindedness, it has become under current conditions more constructive and is of a benevolent and, I would say, comradely tone. Such criticism does not demean but imparts strength and confidence to workers in the rectification of mistakes and removal of shortcomings. The party organizations must continue to develop businesslike comradely criticism and self-criticism and make fuller use of this effective weapon in the struggle against lack of responsibility, formalism, complacency and violations of our ethics and morals.

The party commission under the auspices of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and many party commissions under the raykoms and gorkoms stepped up their monitoring activity in the period under review. At the behest of the Central Committee secretaries the party commission prepared and submitted for discussion by the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat a number of important questions connected with the struggle for the observance of party and state discipline and the economical allocation of material and financial resources. This helped us inculcate in the communists--rank and file and leading comrades--an intolerance of shortcomings and an ability to evaluate their activity critically and combine in themselves party-mindedness and in-depth knowledgeability, exactingness and a sensitive attitude toward people.

An important task of the implementation of cadre policy is the strengthening in every possible way of middle-tier personnel. These questions were always at the center of attention of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. Much has already been done here. But a great deal of work lies ahead. A considerable proportion of middle-tier workers here still lacks proper training and, consequently, is unable to lead its entrusted area in skilled fashion, educate the collective and insure production efficiency. We naturally find this disturbing.

The Central Committee believes that we must persistently strive to insure that we have in the positions of shop chiefs, animal husbandry unit managers, brigade leaders, foremen and, as a rule, specialists in the current, 11th, five-year plan good production organizers who have mastered the modern methods of management. Quite naturally, the accomplishment of this task is not simple, but it is perfectly feasible. It is only necessary for all of us to display constant concern for the middle-tier cadres and enhance their role as adept production organizations and people's educators.

All these years constant attention was paid to a refinement of the style of party work and an improvement in raykom, gorkom and party machinery activity. We relied here on the general principles of a Leninist style, an inalienable feature of which is observance of collegiality in the formulation of party decisions.

The Central Committee has always operated as an organ of collective leadership. Some 18 Central Committee plenums and 14 meetings of republic party activists were held following the 22d congress. Bureau and Secretariat sessions were conducted regularly. They examined urgent, problem issues of decisive significance at this stage of development. The role of the Central Committee Secretariat increased considerably in the recent period. In accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, the Secretariat concentrated its main attention on the implementation of cadre policy, increased verification of performance and collation of the best experience of work accumulated in the party organizations of Latvia and the fraternal union republics.

The plenums and Bureau and Secretariat meetings examined in good time and systematically the most important tasks set by the 25th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and adopted effective measures for their practical realization. We regularly briefed the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee members, the party activists and the working people of the republic on this.

Speaking of the style of party work, we have to stress the special significance which is attached to the party's close and inseparable ties to the masses. The working people's letters and verbal appeals to the party authorities are rightly put in the category of the most important forms of these ties. They are a most confiding and, therefore, a most valuable source of information on people's needs and requirements and the state of affairs in various spheres of our people's socioeconomic, political and spiritual life.

Over 27,000 letters were received by the Central Committee and more than 8,000 people were received by secretaries, department heads and other party machinery workers in the period under review. We value highly the assistance rendered us by the CPSU Central Committee, which twice following the congress studied the republic party organization's work with the working people's letters and statements and the practice of organizing the reception of the citizens. The advice and recommendations expressed here are helping us do away with shortcomings more rapidly.

It may be said with confidence that there has been a change for the better in the attitude toward the letters and the reception of the working people in the republic party, soviet and union authorities and establishments and organizations. In the majority of them the attentive examination and timely implementation of the proposals, critical observations and requests raised in the letters and at the time of the personal reception of the citizens has become a subject of the particular concern of leaders of all levels. The fact that the question of work with the working people's letters was discussed at a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum also contributed to this.

At the same time it has to be mentioned that the level of this important work does not yet fully correspond to the high demands of the 25th CPSU Congress.

We have still not eradicated instances of a superficial, formal-bureaucratic attitude toward the working people's written and verbal appeals and their needs and requests. Insufficient attention is being paid to the timely removal of the causes of these appeals.

We must constantly remember, comrades, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's instruction that an attentive, caring attitude toward man should permeate the entire work style of the party, soviet and management authorities. Such an attitude should be an inalienable feature of the work of each leader--high or low. There cannot and must not be any place for bureaucratism, callousness and superciliousness in our Soviet way of life.

People's control is assigned a prominent place in the struggle for an increase in performance discipline, the precise and undeviating fulfillment of party and government decisions and plans and quotas and a decisive end to abuses. As is known, the CPSU Central Committee adopted the decree "Party Leadership of the People's Control Authorities in the Latvian SSR" in 1975. Thus in the period under review the republic party organization was armed with a program document determining the content of the entire activity of the raykoms and gorkoms and primary organizations with respect to leadership of people's control.

In our republic people's control is a big force uniting 105,000 activists, of whom communists and Komsomol members constitute one-half.

Taking as a basis the enacted "Law on People's Control in the USSR" and the CPSU Central Committee decree on measures for a further improvement in the work of the people's control authorities and a strengthening of party leadership thereof, the task is to insure even greater support for the people's control officials on the part of the party committees.

We must insure that our entire 100,000-strong army of people's control officials become actively involved in the common struggle for an increase in the level of management work and for the fulfillment of plan quotas and party and government decisions. This must be a law for all the republic's party committees and an indispensable condition of the strengthening of the ties to the masses in such an important area of work as the verification of performance.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the republic party organization contributed in every way possible to a further improvement in the activity of the soviets, the unions and the Komsomol. These questions are constantly at the center of our attention.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau heard the reports of the Rezeknenskiy Raykom on upgrading the role of the soviets in implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Daugavpilsskiy and Yelgavskiy gorkoms on leadership of the unions and the Valsts Electrical Engineering Factory Production Association party committee on leadership of the Komsomol. The Central Committee Bureau decrees on these questions collated the positive experience, revealed shortcomings and gaps and made concrete recommendations for an improvement in work.

It is important to emphasize that in exercising leadership of state and public organizations the party committees implement the political line via the communists working therein. Our possibilities have increased in this respect. It is sufficient to note that 11,000 communists are currently soviet deputies, more than 35,000 party members and candidates are in elective union work and 4,300 communists work in the Komsomol. We are endeavoring to insure that all communists working in the mass organizations set an example of conscientious performance of their official and party duty.

The role of the soviets in the leadership of the affairs of state and the accomplishment of the tasks of communist building was enhanced still further with the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the republic constitution. A great deal of work is being performed by the soviets locally on improving the activity of the health service, cultural, educational, trading, civic amenity and housing and consumer service authorities and on the city extending patronage to the village.

Of course, there are still many shortcomings in the work of the soviets. And the party committees must improve leadership of them and strive persistently to insure that each article of the new constitution and each provision thereof be embodied in full in the practice of the soviets' day-to-day activity.

The union organizations are strengthening year by year and making an increasingly substantial contribution to the development of the republic's economy and culture. There are now approximately 1.5 million persons in their ranks. Under the leadership of the party organizations the unions are performing a considerable amount of work on the development of socialist competition and the inculcation in the working people of a communist attitude toward labor. An important place in their activity is occupied by defense of the working people's legitimate interests and realization of their rights in an improvement in work and social conditions and health protection. This aspect of the unions' activity is supported in every possible way.

It is the party committees' duty to constantly raise the level of the unions' organizing and educational work and their responsibility for the fuller and more correct use of the rights accorded them and to render them assistance.

The Latvian Komsomol is the party's loyal and combat assistant in all areas of work. The republic Komsomol mobilizes the young men and women for shock labor and creative quest.

However, it would be wrong to content ourselves with what has been achieved. The more so in that there are many shortcomings in the work of the Komsomol committees. Far from all the measures carried out by the Komsomol organizations are attractive to the people either in form or content and not all Komsomol members set an example in work and observance of the rules of socialist community living. It is essential to concentrate the primary party organizations' attention on doing away with the shortcomings in leadership of the Komsomol and on daily work with respect to its organizational-political strengthening and to strive to insure that all Komsomol organizations be in practice combat organizers and leaders of the youth.

In general, comrades, it is today a question of insuring in each area of communist building an upsurge in the working people's creative activeness, an intensification of their struggle for efficiency and quality and carefulness and thrift and the strengthening of discipline, organization and order. The all-around stimulation of the masses' production and social activeness must be put at the top of the activity of the soviet, union, Komsomol and other mass organizations of the working people. Such is the task of the day.

Comrade Delegates! The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee has reported to you on its activity in the last 5-year period. It can be seen from the report that under the leadership of the party organization our republic scored certain successes in this period in the development of all sectors of the economy, culture and science and in an increase in the people's well-being. The 10th Five-Year Plan was a major new step along the path of an increase in the wealth and might of our great Soviet power and of an increase in the people's well-being and along the path toward the pinnacles of communism.

It is gratifying to realize that the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of Soviet Latvia, primarily the communists, actively contributed with their selfless labor to the realization of our dear party's historic designs.

Our successes, comrades, were further made possible by the fact that we daily perceived the assistance, support and concern of our Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. And this has inspired us and imparted strength for new accomplishments.

From this high tribune we express warm acknowledgments and cordial gratitude to the peoples of the fraternal republics, primarily the great Russian people, for their disinterested assistance, which we receive constantly. This assistance testifies again and again to the mighty and invincible force of the friendship of the peoples of our great multinational socialist motherland. We will preserve this friendship as the apple of our eye and develop and strengthen it for it is the guarantee of our further victories.

Comrades!

The Latvian Communist Party--a combat detachment of the CPSU--is proceeding toward the 26th party congress rallied more closely than ever around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee.

Permit me on behalf of our congress to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by that outstanding Leninist, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that the communists and all working people of Soviet Latvia will exert all their efforts and energy for the fulfillment of the party's far-reaching plans for the building of communism in our country.

(The report was received with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause)

## MATERIALS PRICE CHANGES AIM TO ENCOURAGE SAVINGS

LD020953 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by L. Ayvazov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, under the rubric "Talk on Topical Theme": "New Wholesale Prices"]

[Text] Among the measures aimed at improving the economic machinery a special place belongs to an overall review of wholesale prices for industrial output and tariffs for electricity and heating. New prices and tariffs will come into effect from 1 January 1982.

To date, price lists have been confirmed for production in the fuel and energy complex, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical, petrochemical, timber and pulp and paper industries and construction materials. The new prices fully accord with essential public expenditure on production and ensure normal conditions for the autonomous financing activity of enterprises and associations.

What changes will be made in prices for raw material sector products?

Coal prices, on the whole, have been increased--the sector, at present unprofitable, will become profitable on the average. To stimulate the accelerated development of the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz coalfields a higher level of profitability has been set for their output. This has been made possible thanks to the exceptionally low cost price of local coals--even at the new price they will be several times cheaper than Kuznetsk and, in particular, Donetsk fuel. To a greater degree than before, prices will stimulate the extraction of coking coals, enrichment and the reduction of ash content.

The main element in oil and oil product prices is the elimination of multiple rates. Prices have been divided into only 3 zones instead of the former 15. This is sufficient to ensure the profitability of all oil-extracting associations. Those which operate under more favorable conditions will make fixed payments to the budget, unlike what happens under the present system. Oil refineries will begin paying equally for raw materials of equal quality--differences will occur only in terms of transportation and sales expenditure. Enterprises' wholesale prices for petroleum products have been calculated in such a way that the production of high-octane gasoline, low-sulfur diesel fuel and other efficient fuels is more profitable.

Prices for natural and petroleum gas will be divided by regions of the country. Gas will be supplied most cheaply to Tyumenskaya Oblast's power stations where they use it most profitably. The extractors' working conditions have also been taken into account: associations will be given the opportunity for autonomous financing and the highly profitable ones will moreover begin submitting fixed payments to the budget. Evaluated as a comparison fuel, gas will be cheaper than fuel oil--thereby we are encouraging power stations to switch from liquid fuel to gas as envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum.

The increase in fuel prices, of course, required a change in electricity and heating tariffs. The lowest tariffs have been set for regions of Siberia--water power prevails there, thermal power plants work on the cheapest fuel and, on top of that, low tariffs will provide an incentive for the development of energy-intensive industries.

Tariffs remain unchanged for electricity supplied to the population for household needs, to trade and public catering enterprises and for the production needs of agriculture. The charge for thermal energy for heating and hot water supply to housing, utilities and hothouses remains as before. Moreover, coal, gas, gasoline, diesel fuel and vehicle oils supplied to the population are not becoming any more expensive.

Now concerning ferrous and nonferrous metal products. With the new prices the profitability of mining enterprises will rise substantially and it will be more advantageous to extract all useful constituents from ore more fully and to reduce metal wastage in the ground and in enrichment and processing.

A particular incentive is given to increase the quality and widen the range of metals. Profitability norms for individual subsectors and types of manufacture have been set so that economic indicators improve more quickly at those enterprises which step up the output of efficient types of products. With this aim a list must be drawn up as soon as possible of economical types of rolled metal, pipes and other goods whose consumption reduces the metal used in industry and construction. The profitability of the production of highly durable, heat-treated and refined metals by means of special production processes has been increased. A further price incentive has been given to the production of higher-precision and uniform length sections, which reduces labor and raw material usage and the demand for metal processing equipment. The new price lists will increase consumers' economic responsibility for seeing that the quality of metal achieved is actually used in the finished articles.

Prices have been increased to help make savings of nonferrous metals in short supply. The production of metal substitutes and of metals with protective coatings is being stimulated.

Prices for scrap and waste materials in ferrous and nonferrous metal are basically maintained as before, whereas iron ore and cast iron have been increased in price. Consequently expenditure is reduced by R35-40 for every ton of scrap metal used, and conditions for the production of electric steel will be favorable.

The review of prices for steel and aluminum building structures has been completed. More than once the press has drawn attention to the fact that in the pursuit of tonnage manufacturers most readily produce bulky goods. For many goods prices are now set per item and per ton. Encouragement is being given to calculate structures by theoretical weight, which must lead to a saving of rolled metal.

The chemical industry workers will be selling sulfuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda and a number of other products to consumers at a somewhat higher price. At the same time, wholesale prices for polymers and polymer products have been very substantially reduced. For example, polyethylene will be 20-35 percent cheaper and plastic articles used in the production of motor vehicles, tractors and farm machinery will be 22 percent cheaper. This will undoubtedly increase the competitiveness of plastics in place of nonferrous and ferrous metals.

Synthetic rubbers, ethanol, aliphatic acids and many other petrochemical products will also be cheaper. Of course, prices for rubber goods--tires, conveyer belts and rubber hoses--will also be lower.

When reviewing timber prices, the strict demands of nature protection have primarily been taken into account. It is well known that purchasing agents make a tree-felling payment for use of forestry resources. However, this payment has so far reimbursed only half the state's expenditure on forestry. It will now cover these costs fully. Tariffs for soft deciduous timber will be lower than for commercial conifers--which, we expect, will create an interest in making fuller use of forests. The rate applying to cedar wood has been considerably increased. The point of this measure is clear: Cedar forests are of particular ecological value, and it is desirable that they be preserved. So as to create conditions for the protection of water resources and fish stocks, the 30-percent timber shipment discount is being removed as of 1 January 1982 in regions which favor the use of rivers for the floating of logs.

Industry's wholesale prices for timber have been brought into line with processing costs. They provide an incentive for a comprehensive and profound processing of raw materials, for making the maximum use of waste material and reducing irrational crosshauls of timber--which is also quite important. For example, transportation costs are now included in full in the wholesale price of firewood, so it is to be supposed that there will be fewer volunteers to transport over long distances this bulky but in general not so irreplacable product.

The drawing up of price lists for machine building and other manufacturing sectors is in full swing. Prices have already been approved for electric motors, transformers, bearings, instruments and welding equipment.

We have introduced an important innovation in connection with machine building production. As is well known, the price here includes the article cost price and profit. Hitherto the profit has been calculated every time in relation to the whole cost price, including embodied labor. The profitability norm is now fixed on the basis of cost price minus the cost of the fuel, energy, raw and semifinished materials and components used. Consequently, an increase in "other people's" labor will not lead to a growth in enterprise profits.

The profitability of producing progressive and economical equipment is increasing. Thus the average profitiability normative in the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry is 47 percent, so that the output of automated forge and press equipment will bring in 60 kopeks per ruble spent and the production of machine tools with digital program control produces 53 kopeks per ruble. At the same time the profitability of obsolescent machinery will be much lower than the normative level.

The price list covering castings, forgings and pressed metal stimulates the output of precision semifinished materials, a reduction in margins and thus a saving on metal and labor in subsequent processing. The maximum price penalty for supplying semifinished goods heavier than specified in working drawings increases from the present 16 percent to 25 percent. It is more advantageous to press than to forge semifinished rolled metal products. So the profitability normative for forging has been fixed lower.

The new price lists indicate net output normatives as well as wholesale prices. Having such pricelists will enable enterprises to convert to working on the basis of a new assessment indicator which reflects more accurately the collective's contribution to the creation of national income. Planning on the basis of this new indicator is being introduced, as well as in machine building, by the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and Ministry of the Food Industry. The question of converting to planning on the basis of normative net output is being considered in several more sectors.

In conclusion I would emphasize particularly that the new wholesale prices and tariffs will not entail an increase in retail prices.

## MINISTER COMMENTS ON INCREASED IRON, STEEL OUTPUT

LD281117 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 20 February 1981 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Metal in the 5-Year Plan" by I. Kazanets, USSR Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy. The minister reiterates the call for "a radical improvement in the quality and an increase in the range of metal products" made by L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and goes on to discuss ways of doing so--including making more efficient use of existing equipment, using progressive types of rolled metal to extend the life of metal products, making more economical use of metal, reducing waste in metal-consuming sectors of industry and expanding the metallurgical machine building sector, which is currently unable to keep pace with the increased demand for repair and maintenance equipment.

### GOSPLAN'S LALAYANTS CALLS FOR HOME, ENERGY SAVINGS

LD020817 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 18 February 1981 publishes on page 2 under the headline "Thrift Is Everybody's Affair" a 1,500-word reply to a reader's letter by A. Lalayants, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, in which he discusses the need to economize on fuel and energy resources in view of the fact that these are exhaustible and becoming costlier to obtain. It is primarily industry which needs to economize, he says, by using more energy-saving technological methods; but it is everybody's affair and there is much wastage in homes, for instance, although this is often the fault of construction design. Lalayants sees the construction of more nuclear power stations as an important factor but argues that thrifty energy utilization primarily "depends on everyone, on our attitude at work and at home."

### GEORGIAN ENTERPRISES CRITICIZED AT CONFERENCE

LD271601 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Feb 81 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "At the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers: Enterprises Under Union-Level Jurisdiction Can and Must Work Better"]

[Text] A conference of leaders of production associations and enterprises under union-level jurisdiction located in the Georgian SSR was held in the Georgian Council of Ministers. V. Vadachkoriya, deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers, delivered a report "Results of the work of production associations and enterprises under union-level jurisdiction in the Georgian SSR in 1980 and tasks for 1981 and for the 11th 5-Year Plan period as a whole in the light of the decisions of the 26th Georgian CP Congress."

The following took part in the debate: A Buadze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Gossnab; O. Kvilitiaya, first deputy chairman of the republic's Gosplan; A. Khurodze, general director of the Tbilisi Elektroapparat Production Association; Dzh. Mandzhgaladze, director of the Tbilisi Tsentrolit plant; K. Gulua, general director of the tea industry science-and-production association; T. Kukhalashvili, director of the Tbilisi fur factory; F. Bekoyev, director of the Tskhinvali Emalprovod plant, and others.

The keynote speaker and the comrades who spoke mentioned the palpable results in the work of enterprises under union-level jurisdiction. At the same time it was noted that out of 152 production associations and enterprises 11 did not manage to fulfill the plan for 1980, underproducing by around R60 million. Among these were major ones such as the Kvaisi lead and zinc ore administration, the Tbilisi machine building production association, the Kutaisi lithopone plant, the Rustavi chemical and chemical fiber plant, the Tbilisi Tsentrolit plant, the Inguri pulp and paper combine and others. The state has not received enough of such important products as coal, coke, steel, rolled metal, metal-cutting machine tools, mineral fertilizers, caprolactam and others.

Much must be done to ensure fulfillment of the plan for the output of consumer goods. Production of these goods has not been set up at all at enterprises belonging to the Gruzglavenergo administration's system, and of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, at the Zestafoni ferroalloys plant, the Chiaturmanganets mining combine and others, though opportunities for this do exist. At a number of enterprises the proportion of the output of such goods is too low.

The erroneous practice of the leaders of certain enterprises who revise the plans downward was severely criticized. Thus in December alone they contrived to cut their plans back by R55 million. Enterprises of the electrical engineering industry revised the annual plan downward on 12 occasions, the enterprises of the machine tool building and toolmaking industry amended them 6 times, and so forth.

The responsibility of leaders for the state of affairs at enterprises was discussed in detail. The 26th Georgian CP Congress had devoted exceptionally great attention to this question.

We now have several prestigious leaders who know how to carry people with them, it was noted in the report and the speeches. There are more and more leaders in whom businesslike efficiency and lofty exactingness are combined with a warmth in dealing with people and concern for their everyday needs. The successes of Gruzneft and Elektroaparat are rightly linked with the efforts of their leaders. The style of their work is individual in many respects but the common feature in it is the ability to see ahead and to carry through to the end the solution of complex problems of production. They possess yet another quality--a critical approach to the appraisal of what has been done and exactingness toward themselves and their subordinates.

On the other hand, the absence of these qualities, a conciliatory attitude toward shortcomings, the desire to justify laggardness at any price, and in certain cases the ostentatious ballyhoo organized over some success or other--even the least considerable--lead to the failure to fulfill plans and pledges and to marking time.

The councils of directors created at the Gruzgornokhimprom Production Association, at instrument building enterprises and so forth have engendered many useful initiatives in fulfilling the plan for economic and social development. Their example merits approval and dissemination.

Questions of material and technical supply, of strengthening links between science and production and of the creation of more pleasant working conditions at enterprises were also broached.

The conference participants made many proposals worthy of attention which are aimed at improving production efficiency and work quality in the light of the 26th Georgian CP Congress decisions.

The conference elaborated measures aimed at the unconditional fulfillment of the targets for this year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan period as a whole.

## RASHIDOV CONGRATULATES UZBEK GAS INDUSTRY WORKERS

LD271031 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Gas Industry Horizons"]

[Excerpt] Gas industry workers have made a confident start to the 11th 5-Year Plan. The socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress have been fulfilled ahead of schedule--since the beginning of the year about 90 million cubic meters of gas have been extracted over and above the plan. This was said at a meeting of gas industry workers held 10 February in Tashkent. The meeting participants spoke of the sector's new horizons and stressed the production collectives' determination to make a worthy contribution to further developing the country's fuel and energy base.

The meeting was addressed by USSR Minister of the Gas Industry S.A. Orudzhev.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, congratulated gas industry workers on their successes and wished them further labor victories.

Taking part in the meeting were N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, and I.G. Anisimkin, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

## RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 27 FEB-1 MAR

LD010400/LD020240 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27 February-1 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

### 27 February

Large-scale dressing of winter crops from the air has begun in Donetskaya Oblast. Favorable weather conditions have made it possible to start this work 1 week earlier than usual. For the first time the new highly-productive hard spring wheat, Nakat is to be sown on Kazakhstan's virgin lands. It was developed by scientists of the All-Union Institute of Selection and Genetics in Odessa. Seed has been sent for spring sowing to farms in Aktuybinskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts. Nakat owes its birth to creative cooperation between Ukrainian plant breeders and Kazakh agriculturists. Under any weather conditions the Nakat variety yields in the virgin lands an average of 21-25 qunitals of grain per ha. Tractors, sowing equipment and implements at many farms in Orenburgskaya Oblast are completely ready for spring fieldwork. Ninety percent of the tractor fleet has been repaired in the oblast. A column of 100 (T-150-K) tractors has been sent from Kharkov to the farms of the Non-Chernozem Zone 1 week early. For the first time the tractors have been adorned with state quality badges. During this 5-year plan the output of these tractors is to be doubled. (0100 GMT)

The sowing of all spring cereals has been completed in Uzbekistan first by Surkhandarinskaya Oblast. Taking advantage of warm weather, seeds have been sown in 12 days over an area of about 30,000 ha. The majority of the fields sown to grain are situated on irrigated lands. Seventy-five percent of the area planned has been sown to date to perennial grasses in Azerbaijan. The preparation of high-quality seeds for the whole spring crop area has been completed by the grain farmers of Kharkovskaya Oblast. As a check has shown, 95 percent of the sowing material meets first class requirements. (1330 GMT)

### 1 March

In Uzbekistan, spring fieldwork has begun. Sowing of early vegetables is ending: Mass sowing of alfalfa has begun in Mamanganskaya Oblast. Preparations for cotton sowing are under way, with seeds ready and machinery almost fully overhauled: No leas than 30 million tons of cotton are pledged this year. (0100 GMT)

The Altayskiy Kray is to sow nearly 5 million ha this year. Almost all machinery is overhauled. Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR farm workers are sowing alfalfa. Over one-half million tons of grain are promised this year. (0700 GMT)

## MESYATS ADDRESSES MOLDAVIAN AGRICULTURAL SEMINAR

LD271439 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 February 1981 carries on page 1 and 3 a 3,600-word ATEM report entitled "Path to High Harvests" on an all-union conference-seminar on "Problems of Introducing Industrial Production Processes in the Growing of Agricultural Crops" which was held in Kishinev on 14-15 February. The report notes that USSR Minister of Agriculture V.K. Mesyats opened the conference-seminar and reportedly called for a greater introduction of "machine technology" in the 11th 5-Year Plan so as to "implement the country's food program." The bulk of the report deals with the reports of USSR Deputy Agriculture Minister A.A. Goltsov and of Moldavian officials on the uses of machinery in arable farming, including feed production, and notes that V.K. Mesyats, in closing the meeting, indicated the tasks ahead in "introducing new production processes' in agriculture.

## MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

## FURTHER ON 63D SOVIET ARMY, NAVY JUBILEE

### Ogarkov Hosts Party

LD261035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In Honor of the Important Date"]

[Text] On 21 February, on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, gave a reception.

The reception was attended by marshals of the Soviet Union, marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Army and Navy, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, and representatives of party and Soviet organizations.

Among the guests were military, naval and air attaches from foreign state embassies.

The reception was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

A concert was given for thse present.

### Gorshkov Article

LD281817 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, under the rubric "Today is Soviet Army and Navy Day": "Watching Over the Motherland"]

[Text] This year's Soviet Army and Navy Day coincides with a historic event--the opening of the 26 party congress which will sum up the results of fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan and define new targets in the economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development of Soviet society and in the struggle to maintain peace and strengthen international security.

Our country's historic achievements embody the wisdom and perspicacity of the Leninist party and the creative energy and labor heroism of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia. A fitting contribution has also been made to these achievements by our glorious armed forces, which reliably protect the gains of socialism. Their loyalty to the party's cause and the motherland is indicated convincingly by the entire heroic path of our army and navy over 63 years.

Guided by the Leninist ideas and principles of military building, the Communist Party created the world's first army of workers and peasants, the army of the victorious proletarian revolution, capable of reliably defending the working people's socialist gains. The Red Army and the fleet of the Soviet Republic defeated the combined forces of external and internal counterrevolution in a fierce struggle on the fronts of the Civil War.

During the prewar 5-year plans, in connection with the danger of an attack on our country, the Communist Party adopted measures to reequip all branches of the armed forces and create a firm material basis for rebuffing aggression.

The Great Patriotic War was the biggest military confrontation between socialism and imperialism's strike forces. The battles in which the Soviet people and their armed forces, guided and inspired by the Communist Party, secured complete victory over Fascism--battles unprecedented in their scale and fierceness--lasted 1,418 days and nights.

The Soviet Union's path to victory was difficult and prolonged. The Soviet Army and Navy withstood the enemy's perfidious blow, stood firm in an extremely difficult situation and then crushed the world's strongest war machine and won a worldwide historic victory. The Soviet Union's armed forces not only defended their motherland but fulfilled with honor a great liberating mission in Europe and Asia.

In the postwar years the Communist Party and Soviet Government, as well as resolving tasks of restoring the economy, devoted and continue to devote the necessary attention to questions of strengthening the country's defense capability and improving the armed forces. This was an urgent need.

The recent course of international events shows that, disregarding the lessons of history, imperialism--above all U.S. imperialism--is trying to gamble on force in interstate relations. It is setting the pattern in the arms race, constructing new military bases, interfering flagrantly in many countries' and peoples' internal affairs and creating dangerous hotbeds of military conflicts in various parts of the world. The latest step increasing the danger of nuclear missile conflict is the U.S. adoption of the so-called "new nuclear strategy" and the NATO decision on deploying in Europe new American medium-range missile systems targeted on the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The United States, building up its naval strike power, has used it intensively in the interests of implementing an aggressive policy in the wars in Korea and Indochina and in numerous conflicts in the Near East and regions of Latin America, the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone and other parts of the world. Today a large U.S. naval grouping, including aircraft carriers, is still in the Persian Gulf-Indian Ocean. Transports carrying weapons and equipment to support the Marines are concentrated at the Diego Garcia base located in the Indian Ocean. A grouping of forces which form the nucleus of the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces is concentrated in the Indian Ocean Zone.

Beijing acts in unison with imperialist reaction. Its anti-Sovietism is becoming increasingly malicious and refined in nature.

In these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet state display unremitting concern for maintaining our motherland's defense at the necessary level and further strengthening the armed forces, which have special responsibility for defending the gains of October.

The increased potential of the socialist economy and the achievements of scientific and technical progress have made it possible to raise the combat might of the Soviet Union's armed forces to a new level.

Our Strategic Rocket Forces are armed with up-to-date missiles and reliable guidance systems and are constantly ready to inflict a retaliatory strike on an aggressor.

The Ground Forces are the branch of the armed forces which is strongest numerically and most diverse in terms of combat makeup. Their strike power and firepower, maneuverability and mobility are increasing. Their firepower is based on operational and tactical missile weapons. The artillery, tank troops and airborne forces have been further developed.

The country's Air Defense Forces, which are in a state of constant readiness to defend the state and the troops against airborne strikes, are equipped with modern means of warning of a enemy attack and aviation and antiaircraft hardware.

The Air Forces, of which missile-carrying aircraft form the basis, possess high combat qualities. The combat machines in the air force arsenal can travel at supersonic speeds and are equipped with powerful missile and gun armaments and sophisticated radioelectronic equipment.

Such aircraft are capable of operating successfully in complex meteorological conditions, at low and high altitudes and over long distances.

Our country is a great maritime power, and in order to reliably defend the sea borders it has a mighty navy which includes submarines and surface ships of various kinds, naval aviation and units of Marines.

The acquisition of nuclear power units and the development of missile technology and radioelectronics have opened up ways of further improving nuclear submarines, which have become the main strike force of the modern fleet. Our surface fleet has also received a generation of qualitatively new ships. These are missile, antisubmarine, antimine, landing and other ships, capable of operating in any region of the world ocean. The class of aircraft carriers is being intensively developed within our fleet.

Naval seamen, constantly remembering their military duty and their responsibility to the motherland, have approached the 26th CPSU Congress with high indicators in combat and political training. In the course of precongress competition the quality and effectiveness of resolution of tasks in combat readiness and in strengthening military discipline and order were improved.

The fleet's communists, who are the originators of many patriotic initiatives, march in the vanguard of the struggle for the best results in training, service and discipline. The rest of them, like submarine commander Cap 2d Class N. Germanov, political worker Capt 2d Class V. Popov, Capt 3d Class A. Kuzmin, commander of the Petropavlovsk, Lt Col A. Savitskiy, commander of an aviation regiment, Maj V. Polosin, commander of a marine battalion, Warrant Officer D. Zaguzov, petty officer of a submarine crew, and others have been elected delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Now that the winter training period is at its height army and navy personnel are persistently improving their military skill, steadfastly mastering the science of winning forged in the battles for the motherland and learning real military science, as the great Lenin laid down.

Greeting the 63d anniversary of the armed forces with new achievements in military labor, Soviet servicemen--ardent patriots and committed internationalists--are fulfilling with honor their sacred duty to the people and are in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing a speedy rebuff to any aggressor.

## Petrov Comment

LD271643 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Army Gen V. Petrov, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, under the general headline "23 February--Soviet Army and Navy Day": "Guarding Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] The land of the Soviets is celebrating the 63d anniversary of its armed forces. This year it is being celebrated on the same day as that portentous event in the life of our party and people--the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The birth and making of our army and navy are inextricably linked with the name of V.I. Lenin and the work of the Communist Party. It was V.I. Lenin who performed the great service of elaborating a military program for the proletarian revolution and the teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland. Vladimir Ilich regarded the Communist Party's undivided leadership of the armed forces as a decisive factor in their building.

Lenin's instructions became a guide to action for our party. Under unbelievably difficult conditions of war and economic dislocation, the Commmunist Party created an army of a new, superior and socialist type, a class army, an army bound to the working people by unbreakable bonds, an army with a high level of political consciousness and iron military discipline. This was our party's greatest achievement.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party and V.I. Lenin, during the Civil War the Red Army inflicted a crushing defeat on the combined forces of world imperialism and smashed the internal counterrevolution, which was of tremendous importance not only for the destiny of the young Soviet Republic but also for the liberation struggle of other countries' working people.

The Soviet Armed Forces covered their banners with worldwide glory during the Great Patriotic War--the hardest and most brutal war in our motherland's history and the biggest military encounter between a socialist country and imperialism's shock forces.

The road to our victory was long and unbelievably difficult. We had to endure 4 years of grim struggle and great sacrifices and privation. The heroic defense of Brest, Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Kiev, Minsk, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula; the rout of the Fascist hordes outside Moscow; the victories in the battle of Stalingrad and the battle of the Caucasus, at the Kursk salient and on the Dnepr; the aggressor's complete expulsion from the Soviet Union's territory; the liberation of the people of a number of European countries; the majestic Berlin operation; and the rout of Japan's Kwangtung Army--those were the main milestones along that road. The Communist Party was the inspirer and organizer of the nationwide struggle against the Fascist enslavers.

The victory over Hitler's Germany and imperialist Japan was a common victory of peace-loving peoples. At the same time it is with a sense of legitimate pride that we stress that the Soviet Union and its armed forces played the decisive role in its achievement. The rout of imperialism's shock force was a terrible warning to aggressors. But reactionary forces in the world failed to draw the necessary conclusions from the lessons of history. Blinded by class hatred of socialism, they again started down the road of preparing for another world war. Brandishing the "nuclear big stick," imperialism began to hastily create around the USSR and the young socialist states a chain of numerous military blocs and bases.

In this situation, despite the difficulties of post-war reconstruction, the Communist Party took the necessary measures to further strengthen the country's defense capability and increase its armed forces' combat might. Within a short time nuclear weapons and efficient delivery vehicles for them were developed, putting an end to militarist attempts to pursue a policy of nuclear blackmail and threats against the USSR. In response to imperialism's war preparations and the creation of the aggressive NATO bloc, the Soviet Union and Europe's other socialist countries concluded a political and defense alliance--the Warsaw Pact--in May 1955. For more than a quarter of a century now it has been reliably safeguarding the security of the entire socialist community. None of the aggressors' intrigues were able to stop the ongoing development of the Soviet Union, which now occupies an honorable position in the forefront of mankind's social progress. Thanks to the Soviet people's selfless labor under the leadership of Lenin's party, the first-ever developed socialist society was built in the USSR. The Soviet people are the first in the world to be building communism.

The achievements of the USSR and the other socialist community countries in strengthening their economic and defense might altered the correlation of forces in the world arena in socialism's favor. This has been a factor of the greatest importance in the fact that we have lived in peace for 35 years now.

But the servicemen of the armed forces never forget that as long as imperialism exists the threat of aggression remains. Recent events graphically demonstrate that imperialist circles, headed by the United States, have mounted a fierce counterattack against detente and are trying to bring back the days of the "cold war" and to return to the "position of strength" policy.

Using "the Soviet military threat" as a cover, they are showing unprecedented militarist activeness and are upping their military spending. The United States is giving the lead in this regard. Whereas in fiscal 1978 the Pentagon's appropriations were $116.7 billion, they are more than $170 billion for the current year. A wide-ranging and long-term program for a sharp buildup of all branches of the armed forces has been unveiled. The network of military bases in various parts of the world is being expanded. Hotbeds of military confrontation are being stoked and new conflicts are being provoked.

Reaction is intensifying its efforts to undermine the socialist countries' unity and to damage their positions, especially that of socialist Poland.

Japanese militarism is rearing its head. Peace-loving peoples are concerned at the Beijing leadership's further rapprochement with aggressive circles in the United States, NATO and Japan and the increase in military ties between them. The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism is a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics.

The Soviet Union has not forgotten the perfidiousness of the enemies of socialism. Therefore, while consistently and resolutely pursuing a policy of peace, the Communist Party devotes unremitting attention to strengthening our country's defense and improving the Soviet Armed Forces. We hereby openly declare: Expansionist aspirations are alien to the Soviet Union. The developed socialist country has no desire to extend its state borders, achieve political domination in the world, or alter by the use of weapons the existing system in other states. But our people's gains must be reliably defended and will be defended with the utmost resolution.

Thanks to the party's concern and our people's heroic achievements the Soviet Armed Forces have everything they require to fulfill the historic mission entrusted to them. The Soviet Army and Navy now have all the most modern means of struggle. They are equipped with mighty strategic missiles with outstandingly high performance in terms of combat readiness, invulnerability [zashchishchennost] and accuracy.

The Ground Forces--the largest branch of the armed forces in terms of both overall numbers and effective combat strength--have become a formidable force. Mighty operational and tactical missiles are now their main strike force. The motorized rifle troops and tank troops have changed a great deal. Their strike power and ability to perform complex combat tasks under any conditions have increased. Equipping the Ground Forces with modern automatic small arms, self-propelled artillery, a variety of antitank weapons, air defense equipment and other weapons has given them the superior combat qualities needed to successfully engage in military operations.

Today's Air Defense, Air and Naval Forces have a high level of technical equipment. But the decisive factor in the USSR's defense might is people--our splendid patriotic and internationalist servicemen. They share their people's thoughts and interests. This unity can be seen in Soviet people's unflagging concern to ensure that the troops are technically well-equipped, in the training of worthy reinforcements for them and in the providing of the personnel with all the requisites for fruitful service. What is more, it is ensured by servicemen's active participation in the country's sociopolitical life and their zealous fulfillment of their military duty. The Soviet Armed Forces perform an important educational role. In them young men pass through a good school life, self-mastery and discipline and acquire technical and professional knowledge and political training. Many military specialities acquired during the years of service subsequently form the basis of civilian professions.

Soviet servicemen are celebrating the 63d anniversary of the army and navy with new successes in combat and political training. Many military collectives have successfully fulfilled high socialist pledges in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. The number of servicemen with excellent ratings and of class specialists has increased. The level of combat proficiency has noticeably increased and equipment and arms are being mastered more persistently. All this helps to further enhance the troops' combat readiness.

While we speak with satisfaction about the results achieved to date, we turn our main thoughts to what is to be done next, since the party teaches us not to be carried away by our successes and rest on our laurels. On the training field and firing range, on combat duty and in tactical exercises personnel are persistently mastering military matters and enhancing their combat skills. Communists and Komsomol members are in the forefront of the competition.

The attention of the party and its Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and that outstanding party, state and military figure Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the country's Defense Council, personally is permanently focused on the task of increasing the Soviet Armed Forces' defense capability. "There are two things," Leonid Ilich has said, "which have always been and will remain closest to my heart and which have always been and will remain my main concerns--bread for the people and the country's security."

Under the party's proven leadership, utterly devoted to their people and the cause of communism, and standing shoulder to shoulder with the servicemen of the fraternal Warsaw Pact countries, Soviet servicemen are vigilantly safeguarding the gains of socialism and communism.

## Koldunov on Jubilee

LD271549 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, under the rubric "23 February is Soviet Army and Navy Day": "Watching Over Peace and the Fatherland's Security"]

[Excerpts] For 63 years now the Soviet Armed Forces have been selflessly serving their people and the great ideals of communism and watching vigilantly over peace and the security of our motherland and the other socialist community countries, in conjunction with the allied armes of the Warsaw Pact states.

Marking the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, we survey their glorious combat path with pride. Created by V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party, they have carried their combat banners through all their trials with honor, covering them in legendary glory.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War was of worldwide historical significance. It had a tremendous influence on all mankind's subsequent development, consolidated the USSR's international positions still more and led to the emergence of favorable opportunities for the growth of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism.

At the same time our victory serves even today as a terrible warning to imperialist reaction and a stern historical lesson to all who try to play with fire. Today, more than 35 years after the end of World War II, the Soviet Union, the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev march in the vanguard of the struggle against the forces of militarism and reaction, in the vanguard of the struggle for peace.

The significance of this struggle is now greater than ever. Influential imperialist circles--above all the United States and China, which has adopted the role of its partner--are trying to wreck detente and replace it with a "position of strength" policy. The United States and NATO are gambling on achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Through the fault of imperialism and Beijing, dangerous new hotbeds of international tension are emerging and the arms race is intensifying and becoming increasingly ominous.

Imperialism's subversive activity against the socialist countries is being stepped up. In this complex international situation, in conditions where the danger of war has intensified, The CPSU is doing everything necessary to further increase the Soviet state's defense capability and strengthen the USSR Armed Forces and the joint military might of the socialist states belonging to the Warsaw Pact. The Soviet Armed Forces are today a modern, well-trained army equipped with sophisticated combat hardware and possessing everything it needs to defeat any aggressor. Thus the Air Defense Forces have an armory which enables them to destroy all types of aerial attack devices. The basis of their firepower is the air defense missile forces, armed with missile complexes designed to destroy aerial targets at a wide range of altitudes and velocities.

On the opening day of the 26th CPSU Congress and the anniversary of the army and navy Soviet servicemen look toward the Leninist party. Its wise leadership is the guarantee of new successes in building communism and the main source of the invincibility of the Soviet state and its armed forces.

## Tolubko Comment

LD271641 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Army Gen V. Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister: "Guarding Peace"]

[Excerpts] On 23 February the Soviet people, their servicemen and all our friends abroad celebrate the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. Today this nationwide festival is particularly portentous. The 26th CPSU Congress, which will open up impressive new prospects of communist building in the coming decade, begins work today.

Who is more vitally interested in strengthening peace than our people, among whom there is not a family which did not suffer loss in the war? The plans of communist building outlined by the party confirm this interest once more, with particular conviction. Soviet people approve and support the activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that tireless fighter for peace and communism, aimed at the relaxation of international tension, the halting of the arms race, and the safeguarding of the peoples' right to free and independent development under conditions of just and lasting peace.

However, the cause of peace has to be defended under the complex conditions of the present aggravation of the international situation. Under cover of the hackneyed fabrication of the "Soviet military threat," an arms race of unprecedented magnitude has been mounted in the NATO countries. The U.S. military budget for fiscal 1982 is planned at the astronomical sum of over $200 billion. The so-called "new nuclear strategy" recently adopted by the U.S. administration intensifies the danger of a world nuclear conflict and leads to the further escalation of the arms race.

Soviet servicemen are profoundly aware of the keenness and complexity of the present international situation and their increased responsibility to the party and people. They are honorably standing watch over peace in single formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Together with all branches of the Soviet Armed Forces, the Strategic Rocket Forces are in a state of constant readiness to fulfill the tasks which are set them under any conditions and in any situation. The personnel's combat and technical skill and the quality of the fulfillment of the tasks of their daily tour of combat duty have been raised to a new level.

Great credit here goes to our Komsomol members. As always, they serve as the loyal combat assistants of the commanders, political workers and party organizations. Remarkable young servicemen are now serving in the troops. They keep sacred and augment the glorious combat traditions of the older generations of defenders of the motherland.